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Korean Affairs Report

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1 August 1985

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY HITS U.S. REPORT ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

SK261104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 26 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Wednesday carries an article hitting at the U.S. imperialists' criminal plot for bacteriological war.

The author of the article draws attention to a U.S. high-ranking official's assertion in his "report on chemical weapons" submitted to the congress some time ago that chemical weapons should be promptly deployed in the Asian-Pacific region, in the Far East including Japan in particular.

He says: This has aroused a wave of indignation among the Asian and world peoples.

The U.S. imperialists not only accelerate preparations for nuclear war and chemical war but continue their testing to perfect bacteriological weapons to be used in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists took the internal organs of about 12,000 fetuses from South Korea to the United States and used them in propagating virus mixture for the manufacture of bacteriological weapons.

It was involved by a detachment of the "unit 406" of the U.S. Army bacteriological weapons institute which came to South Korea from Japan.

Epidemic hemorrhage fever prevalent in South Korea is inseparable from the U.S. imperialist murderers' testing of bacteriological weapons.

The U.S. imperialists are hastening the bacteriological weapon test not only in South Korea but also in other parts of the world in order to perfect it.

The U.S. imperialists further step up the development and test of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons in a criminal attempt to realize their world domination without much difficulty by mobilizing mass destruction weapons of all kinds which will reduce human civilization to ashes.

He accuses the U.S. imperialists of their schemes to find the ignition-point of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological war in Korea.

CSO: 4100/604

1 August 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY HITS U.S. PLAN FOR KOREAN WAR MONUMENT

SK270836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 27 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Thursday in a commentary notes that a "monument to U.S. fallen fighters in the Korean War" the U.S. rulers plan to build in Washington will have no value but a symbol of the brigandish war provocation and ignominious defeat of the United States.

The author of the commentary says: U.S. Congressmen call for the erection of the monument and U.S. rulers, feeling regret at their failure to achieve the "unification of the Korean peninsula through anti-communism" in the Korean War, stress the need to build up "strength" not to repeat such a "mistake."

Such war-like outbursts of the U.S. imperialists show their reckless attempt to provoke another war in Korea, instead of drawing a lesson from their ignominious defeat in the past Korean War which marked a downhill turn for them.

The U.S. imperialists are stepping up expansion of aggression forces and new war preparations in South Korea, clinging to their "policy of strength" and persistently seeking their wild ambition to dominate the whole of Korea. This clearly shows the unchangable nature of imperialism engaged in aggression, plunder and war and true colour of the U.S. imperialists, truculent aggressors and war maniacs.

Should the United States venture a new war, it will sustain a severer defeat.

The South Korean puppet clique said it could hardly repress pleasure at the planned erection of the "monument" by his master.

This is an expression of the ugly traitorous color of the puppets who played the role of a servant in provoking the Korean War and cannon fodder and are now levelling their guns at the fellow countrymen, taking the lead in the U.S. moves to unleash another war in Korea.

CSO: 4100/604

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PROVINCIAL RALLIES HELD ON ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

Month of the Anti-U.S. Struggle

SK270405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 27 (KCNA)--Working people, youth and students in the provincial capitals of Korea are holding mass rallies and bitterly denouncing the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges around June 25, the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The speakers at the mass rallies in Haeju, Wonsan, Sariwon, Pyongsong, Sinuiju, Nampo, Hyesan, Chongjin, Hamhung and Kanggye over June 24-26 pointed out that the U.S. imperialists who suffered an ignominious defeat in their war of aggression in Korea have not yet given up their aggressive designs till today, though decades have passed since then, but are stepping up the new war provocation moves with increased frenzy by instigating the puppets.

Noting that they plan to stage the first joint exercise of the U.S. Air Force occupying South Korea and the air Force of the Japanese "self-defence forces" in the air above the East Sea of Korea and Japanese and South Korean puppets' fleets are going to call at a port of the opposite side, they said: This, in fact, proves that the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the puppets are scheming to start another war of aggression in Korea by their allied forces.

The speakers declared that our people, youth and students are heightening revolutionary vigilance against the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and they will fight more stoutly to firmly defend the gains of revolution from the encroachment of the enemy and achieve an independent reunification of the country.

The mass rallies were followed by demonstrations.

Anti-U.S. Struggle Day

SK270827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 26 (KNS-KCNA)--A central meeting of Korean residents in Japan opposing and denouncing the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique was held in Tokyo on June 25, the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Speaking at the meeting So Man-sul, vice-chairman and general secretary of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), said: The U.S. imperialists, who ignited the aggressive war in Korea 35 years ago, are still occupying South Korea and running wild in the new war provocation manoeuvres against the northern half of Korea, far from drawing a lesson from their disgraceful defeat and withdrawing.

He denounced with bitter national resentment the crimes of the U.S. imperialists in working recklessly to complete the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and force a nuclear holocaust upon the Korean people and strongly demanded that they promptly withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their death tools including nuclear weapons.

He demanded Japan to stop antagonizing the DPRK in collusion with the United States and the South Korean puppet clique and encouraging the puppets.

Making solidarity speeches at the meeting, Akira Kima, socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan, and Hiroshi Wakabayashi, general secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and others warned that if a nuclear war broke out in Korea, it would be expanded to a global scale. They called upon the Japanese people to intensify the anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle, check and frustrate the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea.

Then speeches were made by the representatives of the Korean traders, industrialists, youth and women in Japan.

Socialist Media Support Reunification Cause

SK280002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2332 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 27 (KCNA)--Voices expressing solidarity with the Korean peoples cause of national reunification are being lifted up in foreign countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The Soviet paper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA June 22 stressed: A precondition for the reunification of Korea is to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and let the Korean people exercise their legitimate right to decide their country's destiny.

During the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle the Soviet people will express once again their firm support to and solidarity with the Korean people.

A recent issue of the Soviet magazine ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY noted: The main obstacle to the reunification of Korea is the U.S. imperialists and Seoul authorities toeing their line.

The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has put forward the proposals for tripartite talks and north-south parliamentary talks.

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The Soviet people support the Korean peoples' just desire for national reunification.

The Czechoslovak daily RUDE PRAVO June 11, denouncing the aggressive and belligerent moves of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets, remarked: Zealously backed by Washington, the South Korean dictator has turned South Korea into the biggest U.S. military base in the Far East.

The U.S.-projected tripartite military alliance is in the last stage of its completion. In this alliance South Korea is a supplier of cannon fodder for the United States.

ADN of the GDR reported: In the past Korean War the heroic Korean people defeated the United States and thus the myth about the invincibility of U.S. imperialism has been smashed.

A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany held some time ago reaffirmed the GDR's full support for the foreign policy of peoples Korea for peace and security on the Korean peninsula and Asia.

The democratic Yemeni paper AL-RAYA June 16 demanded the United States to immediately accept the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks and withdraw its forces of aggression from South Korea.

CPRF Statement on 'Star Wars' Plans

SK282344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2330 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 29 (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists' scheme to inveigle the South Korean puppets into the "star wars" plan will result in rendering the situation of the Korean peninsula more strained and, furthermore, menacing peace in Asia and the rest of the world, declared the secretariat of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland in its information No 318 on June 28.

A high-ranking U.S. official, on an Asian trip to persuade "friendly nations" to support Reagan's "star wars" plan, confirmed at a press conference on June 18 that the United States had "requested" South Korea to join in this plan, the information said, and went on: In seeking the involvement of the South Korean puppets in the adventurous "star wars" plan spurned everywhere in the world, the U.S. imperialists pursue the heinous aim of turning South Korea where more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons have already been deployed into a new nuclear base for a space war and further completing their Korean and Asian strategies.

The United States must ponder over the grave consequences to be entailed by this new reckless nuclear war plan to peace in Korea and the world, give up at once its scheme to involve the South Korean puppets into the dangerous "star wars" plan and withdraw from South Korea at an early date, taking along all its nuclear weapons and aggression forces already shipped there.

U.S. 'War Moves' Denounced

SK290819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 29 (KCNA)--Crewmen of foreign ships mooring at Nampo Port on the West Coast of Korea inspected the Sinchon Museum on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Sinchon is the place where the U.S. imperialists brutally murdered more than 35,000 people, or a quarter of its population, in the period of their temporary occupation of it during the Korean War.

They saw material evidences preserved in the museum exposing the criminal brutalities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Going round the former air-raid shelter of the county party committee, the tombs of patriots, 400 mothers and 102 children and storehouses in the Pamnamu Valley in Wonam Ri, they expressed indignation at the brutalities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

At the end of their inspection the crewmen made public a statement.

It pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are making massive shipments of their aggression forces into South Korea and frenziedly hastening preparations for a nuclear war, failing to draw a lesson from their disgraceful defeat in the Korean War.

Denouncing the scheme to form an aggressive tripartite military alliance among the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets and their military tieup strengthened rapidly, the statement says: The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the trend of the time and stop at once their preparations for a criminal nuclear war and immediately withdraw their aggression troops and nuclear and other mass destruction weapons from South Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th United Nations General Assembly. The Japanese reactionaries must discard their reinvasion designs on Korea and discontinue their criminal acts of rendering the situation strained and increasing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

The South Korean authorities must stop forthwith such acts as inciting confrontation and aggravating the situation behind the scene of dialogue, begging for permanent occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, and guarantee the democratisation of society and freedom of political activity of the people.

The United States and South Korean authorities must respond at an early date to the proposal for tripartite talks put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Anti-U.S. Struggle Month

SK291522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 29 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received solidarity messages from party and state leaders of various countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, said in his message: On the occasion of the month of solidarity it gives me great pleasure to extend my heartfelt greetings to Your Excellency Kim Il-song, hoping that the desire of the friendly Korean people for national reunification and prosperity will be realised.

Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, in his message stressed: Believing that the reunification of Korea will be realised by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference, I express once again invariable support to their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, prime minister of Malta, said in his message: reaffirming our support to the new proposal for holding parliamentary talks with the South Korean national assembly advanced by Your Excellency Kim Il-song, we hope that your country will be reunified in a peaceful way in the near future.

Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, in his message expressed unconditional support to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

Solidarity With Korean Struggle

SK301014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 30 (KCNA)--The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in a statement on June 19 called upon all the democratic and progressive youth of the world to conduct more energetically the movement for solidarity with the Korean youth and people in their anti-imperialist struggle on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Referring to the struggle of the Korean people against the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the statement says: We resolutely denounce the imperialists' scheme to form a tripartite military alliance and their moves to unleash a new war in Korea.

We demand that the U.S. forces withdraw forthwith from South Korea taking along all their means of war.

We express firm solidarity with the South Korean youth and people in their struggle for independence against imperialism.

1 August 1985

The WFDY Bureau reaffirms its support and solidarity for the national reunification proposals put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the relaxation of the tensions in the country and its reunification, including the proposal for holding north-south parliamentary talks and publishing a joint declaration of non-aggression.

Soviet Factory Holds Meeting

SK010407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA)--A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was held at the Vladimir Ilychi electric machine factory in Moscow on June 27 on the occasion on the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The party secretary of the factory made a speech at the meeting which was attended by the deputy minister of maritime fleet of the Soviet Union, and others.

Pointing to the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, he stressed that the official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and talks between the leaders of the two countries in May 1984 newly consolidated and developed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The presence in South Korea of many U.S. troop equipped with nuclear weapons is the main obstacle lying in the way of peacefully reunifying Korea on a democratic basis, he noted. He denounced the United States for scheming to perpetuate the division of Korea.

A resolution supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification was adopted at the meeting.

The Cuban movement for peace and sovereignty among the peoples on June 20 organised a solidarity meeting.

In his speech at the meeting the coordinating secretary of the movement said that the U.S. imperialists provoked a brigandish war of aggression to destroy the young DPRK in her cradle on June 25, 1985, ruthlessly destroyed cities, rural villages and factories and killed a large number of people.

Saying that the greatest national task of the Korean people at present is to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he stated that for this the U.S. troops occupying South Korea must be withdrawn at once.

A solidarity meeting which was sponsored by the society for the promotion of the relations between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 18 in Vienna was addressed by its chairman.

Referring to the validity of the DPRK proposals for three-way talks and inter-Korean parliamentary talks, he stressed that these proposals have not yet been

realised due to the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

He expressed full support to the Korean people in their struggle to reunify the country.

A solidarity message to the great leader President Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

Foreign Messages on Anti-U.S. Struggle Month

SK010817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA)--Solidarity messages and letters came to the Korean counterparts from the Romania-Korea Friendship Association, the Austrian Peace Council, the National Committee of the Democratic Women's League of the German Democratic Republic and the Central Committee of the revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The letter from the Romania-Korea Friendship Association notes that the entire Romanian people express firm solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle on the occasion of the month of solidarity with their struggle.

In its message the Austrian Peace Council expresses firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle to reunify the country peacefully without foreign interference.

It says: We express deep apprehension over the fact that the U.S. imperialists not only keep a large number of their troops in South Korea but also have introduced nuclear weapons into South Korea.

A durable peace cannot be preserved in that part of the world unless the United States withdraws its troops and all lethal weapons including nuclear weapons from South Korea.

WFDY Bureau Calls for Solidarity

SK011122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA)--Walid Massri, president of the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, sent a letter on June 17 to the WFDY member organizations and friendship organizations on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle (June 25-July 27), in which he expresses the belief that they will actively wage various kinds of movement for solidarity with the Korean youth and people.

The letter says: The U.S. imperialists have converted South Korea into a bridgehead to carry into effect their far eastern military strategy and are persisting in the belligerent moves against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance is being stepped up in the final stage.

The danger of nuclear war which may break out any moment is now daily increasing in and around the Korean peninsula.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth considers that it is important for the world peaceloving youth and people to intensify the movement for solidarity with the Korean youth and people in their struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification and against the imperialists' aggression.

CSO: 4100/604

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON JUSTNESS OF SOUTH STUDENTS' STRUGGLE

More on USIS Occupation

SK290840 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 27 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Jun commentary: "Who Is Patriotic and Who Is Treacherous?"]

[Text] The puppets who imprisoned and suppressed those students who waged the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center in Seoul committed the violent act of prosecuting 19 of them on unreasonable charges. In particular, they are attempted to execute Mr Ham Un-kyong of Seoul National University, who led this struggle, on charges of violating the notorious National Security Law. They asserted that he sided with our so-called strategy by demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

It is reported that the puppets will begin the student's trial at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court in mid-July. The puppets are also desperately attempting to arrest the chairmen of the Korea and Songgyungwan Universities' Committees for the Struggle for the Nation, the Masses, and Democracy with commit money of 1 million won for each. This is a violent riot which the irrational traitorous group or the colonial military clique is committing in an effort to extend its reign in office.

The anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youths and students, which has become more fervent with the advent of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, and the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center in Seoul are a righteous protest of the students own choosing and coming from their own practical experiences. The youths and students waged the vigorous struggle for an open apology by the United States for the Kwangju massacre, for the withdrawal of U.S. forces, and for national independence because the U.S. imperialists, the culprit of the great Kwangju massacre, are roaming about South Korea freely while feigning that they had nothing to do with their crime in Kwangju and because they are further strengthening their colonial fascist rule while protecting and supporting killer-villain Chon Tu-hwan's dictatorial rule.

The withdrawal of U.S. forces is a lesson from the bloodshed of Kwangju. As is seen in history, the U.S. imperialists, who have occupied South Korea, are not protectors, supporters, or friends but aggressors, plunderers, and

villainous killers. The puppets are attempting to arrest the youths and students who rose against the United States, offering a prize, and to severely punish them on charges of violating the notorious National Security Law because they demanded the withdrawal of U.S. forces. This is also an antinational and treacherous act.

We ask which is patriotic, an anti-U.S. struggle to demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces or an attempt to keep the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression in South Korea while wielding a knife against those students who rose in anti-U.S. struggle? If the students' anti-U.S. struggle to demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces violates a law, this law must be a treacherous law for nation-sellers who leave half of the country's land in the hands of foreign forces of aggression.

All facts again clearly show that the fascist clique is a dirty nation-seller and a colonial running dog which curries favor with the U.S. imperialist masters and pursues a dirty ambition for power under their protection. The puppets did not apply the National Security Law to all students. They described this as an expression of their generosity, even while severely punishing them. This is a shameless act.

The puppets' application of the National Security Law to only one student does not mean that they are good-natured. This is because the students' struggle was too just to severely punish all imprisoned students and because the hangmen themselves were too fearful to punish the students. For the same reason, the puppet Ministry of Justice previously announced that no anticommunist procommunist element was found in the prosecutors' office's investigation and that it would not apply the National Security Law to the students.

No generosity can be or has been found in the South Korean dictators. Even though the puppets are attempting to harm the patriotic students by using cunning and vicious tricks, they cannot deceive the public. The South Korean people and the world's conscientious people will judge who is patriotic and who is treacherous and will not forgive the treacherous reckless knife-wielding against patriotism. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique must stop the maneuvers to suppress the patriotic students at once.

Ambassador Refuses To Meet Students

SK282350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2338 GMT 28 Jun 85

["Arrogancy of U.S. Ambassador"--KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 29 (KCNA)--The U.S. ambassador in Seoul refused the request for a talk addressed to him by the South Korean students detained after their occupation of the building of the "U.S. Information Service" in Seoul late in May, according to a report.

This was disclosed in a letter sent by the political councillor of the U.S. Embassy to the parents of the detained students on June 27.

Adducing the "reason" why the talk was refused, the U.S. Embassy coined the lies that the students had not attended "an appointed talk" with it and failed to honor the "conditions agreed upon."

This is a shameless act which can be committed only by such impudent fellows as the U.S. imperialist aggressors who act the master in other's land, occupying it by force of arms.

As already reported, the students who occupied the "U.S.I.S." building strongly called for a talk with the U.S. ambassador, demanding an open apology of the United States for the Kwangju incident. On June 17 after their detention by the fascist clique they demanded that this talk was held on June 18 as scheduled, recalling that the U.S. side had promised response of the U.S. ambassador to a talk with the representatives of the students who took part in the sit-in strike and of the "national federation of students."

Ambassador's Refusal To Meet Students

SK290428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 29 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today denounces the U.S. ambassador in Seoul for having refused the request for an interview by students now detained on charges of involvement in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building.

The U.S. Embassy announced that the request was refused because the students had not appeared at "an appointed interview" and failed to honor the "conditions agreed upon." The paper brands this as a challenge to the South Korean students and people calling for the clarification of the truth of the Kwangju incident and a shameless act which could be done only by the arrogant U.S. imperialist aggressors.

It is not the South Korean students but the United States itself that failed to keep the promise, the paper notes in a signed commentary, and says: The students, who occupied the "U.S.I.S." building in Seoul and held a sit-in late May, strongly demanded an open apology on the part of the United States for the Kwangju incident and an interview with the U.S. ambassador. On June 17, right after they were detained by the fascist clique, they demanded that an interview with the U.S. ambassador slated for June 18 be allowed, pointing out that the U.S. side had promised an interview of the U.S. ambassador with representatives of the students involved in the sit-in strike and representatives of the "national federation of students."

But, the U.S. imperialists instructed their faithful stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, to detain the students upon withdrawing from the "U.S.I.S." building and did not meet the request of the students for the interview.

The U.S. ambassador's arrogant act will add fuel to the burning resentment of the South Korean students and people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Plans Not To Meet Students

SK301010 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 29 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 30 June commentary: "U.S. Style Cunningness"]

[Text] According to a report, the U.S. Embassy in South Korea rejected the South Korean students' demand for a meeting with Ambassador Walker. The reason was that the students did not come to the meeting with the ambassador as promised on the day the students left the USIS, and that they failed to comply with the agreed conditions for the meeting scheduled for 18 June. Nevertheless, it added that it has a consistent position to meet and hold dialogue with the students and that it wishes to meet at an appropriate time with students representing the broad scope of opinion.

This is a fabrication reversing black and white, and a culmination of U.S. style cunningness.

As has been reported, the students who participated in the struggle of occupying and staging a sit-in at the USIS demanded that the United States openly apologize for the crime it committed as the main culprit in the Kwangju massacre and they are calling on the United States not to support the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique. The United States must be attempting not to meet with the student representatives in order to avoid replying to such demands.

In reality, the United States is totally to blame for the failure to realize the meeting between the students and the U.S. ambassador.

The United States continued to reject the students' demand for a meeting during the sit-in struggle, saying that the United States has nothing to clarify or apologize for in connection with the Kwangju incident.

Just as the United States pretended to be interested in democracy during the Kwangju incident and then ordered the Kwangju massacre, killing many people, so it had the puppets arrest and detain the students as hooligans as soon as the students who occupied the USIS and raised just demands ended the sit-in and came out of the site of the sit-in.

In fact, the students who staged the sit-in did not commit any offensive act in the USIS. They did not damage any furniture, take any of the books, nor take anyone hostage. Even the South Korean mass media reported that they acted moderately, rationally, and like grown-ups.

The United States should be blamed for the students' failure to come to the meeting scheduled for 18 June, as it blocked the students from doing so with the puppets' fascist violence.

We ought to recall the fact that U.S. Ambassador Walker described the South Korean youths, students, and people as scoundrels. The fact that the U.S. Embassy rejected the meeting, babbling about some reason, well reveals the arrogance and shamelessness of the occupier attempting to shift the blame

onto the students for the rupture of the meeting, using absurd reasons, and putting on the mask of a charitable person.

The cunningness of it is that they made it impossible for the students to come to the meeting and they rejected the meeting with the students, and still raved that they are willing to meet student representatives of broad opinion. This is like hanging the head of a sheep and selling horse meat.

As for the students who demanded a meeting with the ambassador, that are patriotic students who belong to the National General Federation of Student Councils and the Sammin Struggle Committee. These are the students who can speak for the opinion of the South Korean youths and students.

Rejecting the meeting they demanded and yet babbling about dialogue is a falsehood and a deceptive trick aimed at tempering the anti-U.S. struggle of the youths and students.

In South Korea today, anti-U.S. struggle moves are increasing and the fascist clique is massively arresting the key student members of the National General Federation of Student Councils and the Sammin Struggle Committee. While babbling that it is waiting for an appropriate time, the United States is leaving the patriotic students who can in fact, become the representatives speaking on the stage, as a sacrifice to fascist guns and bayonets.

The United States is hiding a danger under its cloak in dealing with the young students' just and peaceful demand for the meeting. Although the United States babbles about dialogue, it cannot hide its nature as an aggressor which defends a dictator and sustains colonial fascist rule.

As the criminals who supported the Kwangju massacre, the U.S. imperialists should respond to all the demands of the students without delay.

Cultural Center Occupiers Put on Trial

SK280807 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 28 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique on June 24 announced that 19 students including Ham Un-kyong, a student of Seoul University, who had occupied the building of the "U.S. Information Service" would be tried at the puppet Seoul District Court from mid-July, according to a radio report from South Korea.

Today the public opinion at home and abroad highly appraises the students' occupation of the "USIS" building as a patriotic deed. But the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, heedless of this, scheme to drag the aforesaid students to the murderous court, thereby laying bare once again their true colour as a human-butcher.

USIS Occupiers Meet Other Prisoners

SK291017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 29 (KCNA)--The participants in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul who are kept in prison held a meeting with all the prisoners on June 3 on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the June 3 uprising, an anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle of South Korean students for national salvation in 1964, according to the June 13 issue of SINHAN MINBO, a Koreans' newspaper published in the United States.

At the meeting the students resolved to "build a democratic government by succeeding the June 3 struggle" and denounced the treacherous crimes of the fascist clique, shouting the slogans "down with the dependent 'regime'," "guarantee the basic rights of the people" and so on.

The news of their struggle spread among the people of all walks of life, hardening their will in the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

CSO: 4100/604

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINDEN GROUP HITS S. KOREA-JAPAN TREATY

Japan-South Korea Relations

SK270913 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 25 (KNS-KCNA)--More than 300 Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan) and Japanese figures held a forum in Tokyo over June 22-23 in denunciation of the criminal "treaty on basic relations" between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries upon the lapse of 20 years since its signing.

The forum was addressed by Tokuma Utsunomiya, independent member of the house of councillors, Munenori Akaki, liberal democratic member of the House of Representatives, and other Japanese figures from different circles.

They branded the "treaty" signed between Japan and South Korea as a "treaty" of treachery and aggression which not only "legalized" the past colonial rule of Japan over Korea but also opened a road of her full-scale reinvasion of South Korea.

Pae Tong-ho, chairman of the national congress for the restoration of democracy in South Korea and the promotion of unification (Hanmintong), made a keynote report at the forum.

Noting that the greatest crime of this "treaty" is its obstruction to the realisation of national reunification, he said: What Japan must do for the Korean nation is to atone for what she did in the past in Korea and give up her attempt to invade Korea.

He was followed on the rostrum by Ryosuke Yasue, managing director of Sekai, and other Japanese figures, Kwak Yong-mun, director of the general affairs department of Hanmintong, and other Koreans.

They noted that the fabrication of the "treaty" between South Korea and Japan was part of the criminal schemes of the U.S. imperialists to strengthen their colonial rule over South Korea by tying up the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean dictatorial "government" and, with it as a stepping stone, realise their aggressive designs on the northern half of Korea and Asia.

Japan's 'Dream' of Reinventing South

SK270850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 27 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Thursday hits at the Japanese reactionaries for disseminating South Korean songs these days, dreaming of their comeback to South Korea.

Pointing out that "return to Pusan Port," a new-worded South Korean song adapted from the original melody of a Japanese song which was popular at the time of the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea is now being widely disseminated in Japan on the backstage manipulation of the Japanese reactionaries, the paper says in a signed commentary: The song is disseminated because it is in full accord with the sentiments of the Japanese reactionaries who are dreaming of reinventing South Korea.

The Korean residents in Japan, victims of the Japanese imperialists' aggression, are dead set against the dissemination of the song, expressing national indignation at it. This is quite justifiable.

Another South Korean song "Taejon Blues" is also being disseminated in Japan. Broadcasting the song, Japanese television commentators say "we have come to Taejon from Pusan" and "next is Seoul."

The Japanese reactionaries are stepping up their reinvasion of South Korea in the form of dissemination of songs.

They plan to hold Air Force exercises with the U.S. forces occupying South Korea in the sky above the East Sea of Korea in the near future and send their naval fleet to a South Korean port next spring. This shows that their reinvasion scheme has reached a grave stage, full-scale military infiltration.

Stretching of Japan's crooked tentacles deep into South Korea across the Korean Strait is unthinkable apart from the Chon Tu-hwan group's pro-Japanese flunkeyist treachery.

The very one who instigated the composition of "return to Pusan" inspiring the Japanese reactionaries' reinvasion of South Korea is the Chon Tu-hwan group.

Its pro-Japanese flunkeyist treachery is little different from that of the five traitors of 1905 who left an indelible blot in the history of the nation.

Korean Paper Hits S. Korea-Japan Treaty

SK291030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 29 (KCNA)--The June 21 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan), in its editorial branded the South Korea-Japan "treaty on basic relations" as an offspring of criminal intrigue and collusion.

It noted that this "treaty" grew out of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive far eastern strategy and the common interests of the South Korean puppet clique seeking to keep the "security" of the dictatorial "regime" with the backing of the Japanese reactionaries and the latter watching for a chance of reinvansion of Korea.

"We should set ourselves the goal of radically liquidating the South Korea-Japan relations from the stand of rejecting factors obstructive to the independence, self-sustenance and unification of the nation," stressed the editorial.

The editorial was published on the lapse of 20 years since the "treaty" was faked up.

CSO: 4100/604

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

N-S PARLIAMENTARY TALKS SUPPORTED ABROAD

Inter-Korea Parliamentary Talks

SK262241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 26 (KCNA)--The trade union center of the Cuban workers in its statement dated June 7 noted that the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea carries particularly weighty significance at present when the danger of a new war of aggression is increasing and tension heightening in Korea and expressed full support to the new proposal.

Fersi Mustapha, general director of the Ministry of Culture and general secretary of the Writers' Union of Tunisia, in his press statement issued on June 3 fully supported the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks, saying that the proposal is a reasonable one for creating preconditions favorable to reunification by means of negotiations.

The great President Kim Il-song saw to it that reasonable steps were taken for peace in Korea and her reunification, such as the proposals for trilateral talks and for north-south parliamentary talks, he declared.

The Guyanese National Committee for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in its June 17 statement stressed the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks reflects the just stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK which are making sustained efforts for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The International Teachers' Trade Union, in a statement issued at a recommendation of its 13th Congress held in Sofia, hailed the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks and strongly urged the United States to withdraw unconditionally its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

N-S Parliamentary Talks Supported

SK010019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0005 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA)--The secretary general of the Finnish People's Democratic League, in his message of solidarity dated June 11 to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea stresses that his league fully supports the proposal for inter-Korean parliamentary talks.

The message says: The Finnish People's Democratic League holds that the tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula must be dispelled and the country be reunified in a peaceful way on all accounts.

We consider that this alone will accord with the interests of the entire Korean people and the world's progressive people and of world peace.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to the South Korean side to hold north-south parliamentary talks in order to ease the tensions prevailing in the country.

The FPDL considers that the new proposal of the DPRK takes justice and peace as a basic precondition.

CSO: 4100/604

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREAN WORKERS CONTINUE STRIKE

Labor Problems in South

SK291540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 29 (KCNA)--The workers of the Taeu Garment Company in Seoul who have risen up the struggle against the suppression of the trade union and the workers of the Hyosong Mulsan, Karibong Electronic and Sonil Fibre Companies who have turned out to the struggle, expressing solidarity with the struggle of Taeu workers, have entered the third day of their sit-in strike on June 26, according to a report.

On the third day they fought undauntedly, shouting "give us bread" and so on.

That day students and discharged workers held street demonstrations over 10 times in the "Kuro industrial zone" in demand of the release of the arrested workers of the Taeu Garment Company. The fascist clique walked to the police 82 students and workers.

On the same day over 50 members of 18 organisations including the federation of the mass movement for democracy and unification, the Chonggye Garment Workers Union and the council for workers' welfare published a statement denouncing the fascist clique for its suppression of the labour movement and supporting the sit-in strike of the workers of the Taeu Garment Company in the office room of the Chonggye Garment Workers Union in Changsin Dong, Tong-daemun District, Seoul, and entered an indefinite sit-in strike.

Workers dismissed from 8 companies in Seoul and Inchon districts who rose in a sit-in strike at the new Korea Democratic Party building in Inui-dong, Chongno District, on June 17 in demand of the "repeal of the unreasonable dismissal" and "probe into the company side's outrages against workers" and so forth are keeping up their struggle for 10 days.

Workers' Struggle in South

SK280010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2348 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 28 (KCNA)--More than 300 workers of the Taeu Garment Company in Seoul held a sit-in strike on June 24 in protest against brutal suppression by the fascist clique and over 1,000 workers in the city staged

1 August 1985

a sympathy strike in support of their struggle, according to South Korean papers.

When the workers of the Taeu Garment Company stopped working and started a sit-in strike against the arrest of trade union members by the fascist clique, putting up placards one of which read "repeal the evil labour law," workers of the Hyosong Mulsan, Karibong Electronic and Sonil Fibre Companies called the sympathy strike all at once.

Upset by the joint struggle of the workers, the puppet clique rushed the fascist suppressive force to the scene.

Struggle Against Suppression

SK290434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 29 (KCNA)--More than 300 workers of the Taeu Garment Company in Seoul held an all-night sit-in strike on June 24 and 25 in protest against suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and over 1,000 workers of the Hyosong Mulsan, Karibong Electronic and Sonil Fibre Companies called a sympathy strike, according to a report from Seoul.

The workers who rose in the joint struggle all at once, shouting the slogans "release and reinstate the detainees," "repeal the evil labour law," "stop suppressing trade unions" and so on, fought undauntedly, not yielding to suppression by the puppet police.

More than 500 petty merchants in Seoul staged a demonstration on June 26 against the puppet clique's ban on their sale of goods on the streets and male and female workers of the Hyosong Mulsan and Chonggye Garment Companies in Seoul held a sit-in strike on June 27 in demand of the guarantee of the minimum wages, the release of the detained workers and a talk with the puppet labour minister.

'Gangsters' Infiltrated Among Workers

SK301036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 30 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique let loose more than 100 gangsters disguised as "company clerks" on June 29 to raid the place where the workers of the Taeu Garment Company were staging a sit-in strike for 6 days running in protest against the suppression of the trade union.

When 17 members of the Sammin struggle committees of universities in Seoul and the Chonggye Clothing Workers Union joined the strikers of the Taeu Garment Company in the morning, the fascist clique made the gangsters assault those fasters indiscriminately and drag them out of the company building. Many workers were wounded lightly or heavily.

Meanwhile, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique arrested 9 patriotic students by surprising 9 universities in Seoul, Pusan and Kwangju at dawn June 29 in a

bid to keep students from joining the massive solidarity struggle of workers.

At the same time, the puppet clique seized over 85,820 pieces of placards, leaflets, flame bottles and square sticks of 54 kinds at student halls of universities.

Trade Union Leader Arrested

SK010813 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on June 29 arrested Mun Song-in, chairman, and the secretary, of the trade union of a company in the "Changwong industrial zone," South Kyongsang Province, on charge of the violation of the fascist "law on labour disputes coordination" and referred 7 other trade union members to a "summary trial," according to a radio report from Seoul.

On April 25 these workers, together with over 350 workers, called a sit-in strike against the moves of the puppet clique to subsidize their trade union and for a ban on illegal dismissal and for a wage hike.

The fascist clique decided to detain the secretary and one other of the trade union of the Chonggye Garment Company by invoking a fascist evil law and referred 15 workers who had been in a sit-in strike to a "summary trial."

The fascist clique held a trial at the [name of court indistinct] district criminal court on June 28 and passed prison terms up to 1 year upon four students of Seoul University who had punished a secret agent in the university.

Two Daewoo Companies Suspended

SK010016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0001 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA)--Factory No 2 of the Daewoo Garment Company in South Korea in the wake of factory No 1 suspended work and entered into indefinite suspension on June 28 owing to the persistent struggle of the workers of the Daewoo Garment Company for the right to existence and democratic freedom, according to a South Korean radio report.

As is known, the workers of the company have kept up an all-night sit-in strike since June 24 in protest against the suppression of their independent trade union by the fascist clique and employer.

Their persistent struggle has paralyzed the operation of the company.

Their persistent and united struggle for carrying through their demand is dealing a heavy blow at the fascist clique and the comprador financial group.

CSO: 4100/604

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREAN FINANCE, BUDGETARY SYSTEM CHARACTERIZED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 429, 5 Apr 85 pp 1K-8K

[Text] For North Korea, the budgetary function plays a key role not only in the money supply and in the stability and growth of the economy, but also with regard to consumption.

Looking at the scope covered by the budget, it includes not only the budgets of administrative organs, but also the budgets of socialized factories and enterprises, bank credit, public insurance, and even a portion of the family budget.

In other words, it is as if in our case all of the financial plans or operating budgets that must be formulated in the private framework, such as the various levels of private organizations, private enterprises, private schools and throughout the service sector, were to be drawn into the national budget.

In the North Korean definition, budget income is the "total volume of funds concentrated in the hands of the state," and is composed of "payment to the state of such non-tax income as the savings accumulated by socialist enterprises, trade income and state enterprise interest funds, as well as a portion of the net income of cooperatives and state enterprises in the form of an income tax," which in general is referred to as "income of the socialist economy."

North Korea also stresses that since the master of all enterprise, all production, the money supply and the service sector is the state or a public organ, and there is no such thing as a true public sector, the profits made by industry and individual units belong to their master, the state, and therefore differ from taxes in the capitalist system.

So, North Korea brags that it eliminated the income tax that was responsible for about 2 percent of budget income up until 1974, thus making it "the only nation in the world without an income tax," and propagandized about how good the North Korean economic system is, but this was due to the fact that income in the socialist economy is not predicated on taxes.

Trade income, which makes up the largest percentage of socialist budget income, is derived by adding the commercial leverage (commercial margin) to the retail price, or by adding the net income realized in the retail price to the wholesale price.

The margin principle for trade income says (1) that levies will be made annually at the same time for the same goods (the principle of uniformity in levying trade income), (2) that there will be immediate receipt of payment for goods (the principle of immediate receipt of trade income), and (3) that enterprises and organs using the independent accounting system and approved accounts determine their own budgets and make contributions to the state on a fixed schedule.

Because this income is received in accordance with this type of logic and order, trade income gets levied against the work performed by service and welfare agencies and enterprises, as well as against the rates charged for services and the supplementary budgets of enterprises, and is also levied against the public indirect capital for transportation and electricity, for example.

State enterprise profit, which comes next in percentage, is the amount paid to the state after subtracting "from the net income of an enterprise amounts for such things as enterprise reserve funds and funds for expanded reproduction," and as such is recalculated and reformulated in accordance with monthly, quarterly and annual profits.

In addition to the above, cooperative organization budgetary receipts, paybacks of surplus funds, and payment of depreciation funds are also important sources of revenue.

Looking at changes the revenue structure derived from North Korean budget reports, in 1957, before the revenue structure matured, trade income amounted to 49.6 percent of the total income of the socialist economy and 40.8 percent of total revenues, but in the 1960's, after the socialist system stabilized, trade income occupied 55 percent of total revenues, and since 1970 has represented more than 65 percent of the total income of the socialist economy.

Looking next at the composition of North Korean revenue expenditures, the budget is divided into the four major sectors of people's economy expenditures, social culture policy expenditures, military expenditures, and government organ operating expenditures--that is, by function--as well as budgets for organizations of the State Administration Council and various other organs, but although up to now the functional budgets have been reported every year at the Supreme People's Assembly, they have never been published.

North Korean revenue expenditures by function are as follows.

People's Economy Expenditures

As defined by North Korea, the people's economy includes the normal economic sectors which fall under the meaning of the total economic structure, such as industry, farming, construction, transportation and commerce, as well as such public welfare sectors as science, education, health and occupations--or, as we perceive it, the national economy.

However, people's economy expenditures, from the standpoint of the composition of expenditures, includes only those economic sectors which fall under the pure meaning of the people's economy in the narrow, rather than the broad, sense of the term, so that the public welfare sector is split off into social culture policy expenditures.

People's economy expenditures are broadly classified in terms of basic construction, agriculture, industry and transportation, with industry further divided into metallurgy, power, machinery, chemicals, and construction materials, and are understood to exclude those sectors which in our nation would involve investment in housing construction, science and technology and education.

Social Culture Policy Expenditures

Social culture policies are composed of all the state policies which serve to jointly satisfy the public need to protect and develop both the spiritual and physical abilities of the people, and the budget that is committed to so doing represents social culture policy expenditures.

Social culture policy expenditures are divided into education, health and public welfare sectors, but also include general operating expenditures for domestic and foreign propaganda, cadre training, technical education and maintenance of political power.

Military Expenditures

Inasmuch as military expenditures are made in order to strengthen military power, they are defined as an important part of the budget.

In addition, since military budgeting is described as the "budget necessary for blocking the aggression and war plotting of the imperialists, and to crush them when they invade," it can also be interpreted as budgeting to guarantee defensive and offensive capabilities.

Therefore, when North Korea refers to military expenditures, it is understood, just as in our case, to not mean a budget for purely defensive measures, but to also mean military expenditures for offensive measures.

Although military expenditures have never been made available in detail, it is assumed that they cover maintenance of troops and equipment, increases in order of battle and military industry.

Government Organ Operating Expenditures

Government Organ Operating Expenditures include such things as overall administrative and economic management expenditures, as well as public security work, with the budget used in intelligence and police organization and operation believed to be included in social culture policy expenditures.

The North Korean budget is divided into a central budget and regional budgets, but our analysis so far has applied strictly to the state budget.

That being the case, we will now take a bird's eye look at how local budgets in North Korea are organized.

Local budgets can be said to fall into three major stages from the standpoint of organization and execution of the budget.

The first stage was from 1947 to 1964, when budgeting was organized as a part of the central budget, with no autonomous local income and expenditure function; the second stage was from 1965 to 1972, when there was not only no type of independent local budget, but also they did not form an identifiable part of the central budget--i.e., there was no such thing as a local budget; and the third stage, which is the present time when there is the so-called new local budget system.

The local budget system was initiated in 1973 and legalized 5 years later in December 1978, and has thus become the standard way of doing things, and can in fact be considered a form of decentralized budgetary system.

The reason that North Korea adopted the new local budget system was that they were experiencing the limitations of the centralized planned economy system.

In other words, what happened was that as the scope of the budget increased and industry became more diversified, numerous bottlenecks and problems arose in drawing up and implementing the budget, and the production and supply of consumer goods suffered greatly due to the back seat taken by light industry in planning. [The new budget system] was intended to solve this by mobilizing idle local materials and manpower to the maximum, and substantially upgrading regional social development and the financial well-being of the people.

The primary local budget projects that North Korea is promoting today include the operation of such basic production factories as those producing consumer goods, foodstuffs and semi-processed goods; the raising of wild fruit and greens, pumpkins, red peppers and so on, and the management of herb cultivation, waste recycling, small-scale land reclamation, barber shops, bath houses etc.

This year 12 years will have elapsed since North Korea implemented its new local budget system, and judging from the results of the local budget system during that period of time, it has been expanded and developed repeatedly each year, with the scope of local budgets now amounting to 20 percent of the central budget.

All of this suggests that greater attention is being paid to, and more effort being put into, projects assigned by local agencies than in the projects coming down from central organs, and can be taken as a general indication of the need to rapidly upgrade North Korea's economic system.

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CSO: 4107/155

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC COLLABORATION BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 May 85 p 5

[Text] The second North-South Economic Conference took place on 17 May at Panmunjom.

After the first meeting, which was attempted on 15 November last year at Panmunjom by economic representatives from North and South, was interrupted for more than half a year due to the confrontation and war racket of the Southern side, the talks were reconvened through the sincere efforts of our side, and were carried out amidst great interest both at home and abroad.

In this year, which marks the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation, all of the people of both North and South are praying that the North-South parliamentary talks proposed by our nation's Supreme People's Assembly will be quickly convened, so that national reconciliation and trust can be rekindled between North and South and tensions eased, and a broad path cleared for peaceful reunification, and are also looking forward to economic talks being carried out with dispatch with attendant good results.

The delegates from our side who participated in the North-South Economic Conference went into the talks with the position that they should be conducted properly and in a manner that would support the enormous expectations and urgent demands of the people, so that something solid could be laid before the people. The proposals set forth by our side at that day's conference, as a fundamental framework capable of truly solving problems in North-South economic interchange and cooperation within the shortest time frame and using the most effective methods, were consistent with this position.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"If South and North Korea collaborate economically, so that the many things we possess are provided to the South and the many things that the South has come into our possession, then the economies of South and North Korea can be more rapidly developed."

To achieve collaboration and interchange between North and South so as to renew the economic ties that were severed, and create a situation favorable to promotion of the cause of reunification of the nation, is our consistent position.

At the second North-South Economic Conference held on that day, our side set forth an important proposal on inaugurating a Joint Committee on North-South Economic Cooperation, chaired by both sides at the deputy prime minister level, as a mechanism with high-level negotiating and implementation powers capable of competently discussing and solving problems of economic collaboration and interchange between North and South, and of managing economic problems between North and South in a unified manner.

Our side concretely proposed the composition, functions and operating procedures for a Joint Committee on North-South Economic Cooperation at that time, and also clearly delineated the principles that would have to be adhered to in order to fully promote collaboration and interchange by North and South in the economic area, as well as the objectives and methods of such collaboration and interchange.

The crux of the proposal made by our side is the rapid formation of a joint organization empowered at a high level and the fusion of the strength of the nation itself, so as to open the door wide for economic collaboration and cooperation.

Taking as its starting point the sincere position of wanting to quickly achieve economic collaboration and cooperation between North and South, the proposal made by our side is a reasonable and fair proposal capable of positively solving economic problems between North and South in the most competent manner, quickly, and with the broadest scope, and is the most just proposal which reflects the fundamental mission and objective of North-South economic collaboration and interchange which must serve to restore severed economic ties, improve the overall economies of North and South, and provide a real boost to the cause of reunification of the fatherland.

Looked at from the standpoint of the rationality of its composition, function and operation, or from the angle of the actual demands for creating a consultative body composed of responsible officials capable of independently considering and handling problems associated with economic collaboration and interchange, the inauguration of a Joint Committee on North-South Economic Cooperation would represent an extremely positive and epoch-making step in achieving economic collaboration and interchange between North and South in a manner conforming to the wishes of the whole nation at the present time.

As set forth by our side, the principles that must be adhered to in carrying out economic collaboration and interchange by North and South, and the objectives and methods of collaboration and interchange, also constitute a progressive initiative which most accurately reflects national common interests in the actual conditions of our divided nation.

For precisely these reasons, our side's proposal on convening a Joint Committee on North-South Economic Cooperation, and broadly and boldly launching economic collaboration and interchange, is attracting unanimous support and sympathy, both on the part of all the Korean people and public opinion abroad.

Inasmuch as North-South economic collaboration and interchange do not represent economic trade between nations, but rather collaboration and interchange among a single people, they should be linked to the restoration of national ties and the creation of trust between North and South, and to the promotion of the cause of national reunification. If this is to be accomplished, then a consultative body with a high level of authority must be created which is capable of comprehensively handling the problems of economic collaboration and interchange and overcoming economic obstacles between North and South, so as to develop the national economy in a unified manner.

Our proposal on forming a Joint Committee on North-South Economic Cooperation and positively launching collaboration and interchange is truly a just and reasonable proposal that is capable of restoring severed national unity and advancing the cause of fatherland reunification.

At the conference, our side exposed the unreasonableness of the South Korean position, which was to avoid acceptance of our side's proposal on forming a fully empowered economic consultative body and amicably undertaking economic collaboration and interchange, and to proceed "gradually" and "in stages" while negatively discussing a problem like exchanging goods, and strongly emphasized the necessity and justness of forming a Joint Committee on North-South Economic Cooperation.

We will expend every effort to guide the North-South Economic Conference, which was resumed amidst the high expectations of all the people, to success, to achieve North-South economic collaboration and interchange, and to promote the cause of fatherland reunification.

At the same time, we hope with all our hearts that the economic officials of both North and South will fully discuss and solve problems in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation, and thereby carry out before the people their noble mission.

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CSO: 4110/174

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH-SOUTH PARLIAMENTARY TALKS

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 May 85 pp 2-3

[Speech by Hamilton Green, Vice President of Guyana: "The Proposal for North-South Parliamentary Talks is a Constructive Proposal that is Receiving Support from All People "]

[Text] I feel extremely happy to be visiting your beautiful nation once again.

I have been deeply touched by the way in which, even though this is my third visit to your country, the government of the People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people have, as on my first visit, welcomed myself and members of my delegation with such warmth and have expressed their friendship for us.

From the first time that I came to Pyongyang, I have experienced sincere friendship and warm affection found nowhere else in the world.

This sentiment on your part shows just how great is the cooperation between us, even though we are separated by vast distances of ocean.

Your welcome and fraternal sentiment are based on the deep and firm ties of friendship forged between the outstanding leader His Excellency Lyndon Forbes Sampson Burnham and His Excellency President Kim Il-song, great leader of the Korean people.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to convey fraternal greetings sent by our party leader and president, the National People's Party of Guyana, and the government and people of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to Comrade President Kim Il-song, great leader of the Korean people, the beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the Korean Workers Party, and the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We are watching closely and with great interest your energetic efforts for the development and advancement of your nation.

Of importance in your struggle to advance is the penetrating and wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song, great leader of the Korean people.

The brilliant successes achieved by the Korean people in the past are eloquent testimony to the justness of the chuche idea.

We are well aware of how you are giving priority to the extractive industry and rail transportation, and focusing your efforts on development of the metallurgy industry.

We are also watching with great interest the way in which you attach priority significance to food production.

Through previous visits to your country and my current visit, I am particularly familiar with how you are positively spurring on construction in order to substantially improve the welfare of the workers.

At the same time that we express our respect for the courageous and devoted efforts that you have put forth, we are convinced that the people of your nation will achieve even more outstanding successes in the future.

The forces of imperialism continue to create unstable and abnormal situations around the globe, and to massively intensify the arms race.

As a result, the threat that peace will be trampled on is gradually growing worse, and many people live with the uncertainty of unprecedented disaster.

We are watching with great concern as the United States pushes forward with its "star wars" plans.

We are also well aware of the fact that everywhere in the world where peace must be preserved, dissension continues as a result of the interventionist schemes of the imperialists.

Under the conditions that have been created today, the people of various places in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia cannot devote all of their energies to the work of truly developing their nations.

The government and people of Guyana have always supported the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the peaceful reunification of the nation.

The recent proposal for North-South parliamentary talks set forth by your nation is a constructive proposal which receives the support of all people who aspire to justice and the peace and stability of the world.

I would like to take this opportunity to reconfirm that the government and people of Guyana will do everything possible to continue to support your just cause in the international arena.

Korea must become a single Korea without fail.

The DPRK plays an important role in the non-aligned movement.

Your steadfast efforts to promote a new international economic order have earned our highest regard.

The government and people of Guyana positively support the initiatives of the Korean people's great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song to promote South-South cooperation.

The government and people of Guyana regard the close cooperation between our two countries, based on the principle of reciprocity, as most precious.

The cooperation that is being carried out so closely and broadly between us is based on the deep friendship and respect that exists between the leaders of our two nations.

The cooperative relations between our two nations is being developed to an even greater extent as a result of the second visit paid to your country by our leader in December 1983.

I am certain that our delegation's current visit to your nation will serve to further develop the friendship between us.

We also hope that the work of the Second Joint Commission between the two nations will be successfully carried out.

I would like to propose a toast on behalf of the long and healthy life of Comrade President Kim Il-song, outstanding and great leader of the Korean people, of the long and healthy life of Comrade Kim Chong-il, beloved leader of the Korean people, of the advancement and prosperity of the people of the DPRK, and of the further strengthening and development of friendship and cooperation between the National People's Party of Guyana and the government and people of Guyana, and the Korean Workers Party and the government and people of the DPRK.

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CSO: 4110/171

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

STUDENTS BROUGHT TO TRIAL--Pyongyang, June 30 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique on June 27 brought to a "verdict trial" 15 students of Yonsei University who had participated in a sit-in strike at the "Democratic Justice Party" building and sentenced them to detention, according to a radio report from Seoul. On the same day the fascist clique detained Yi Chong-u, a student of Seoul University, on the charge of the violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration." This is part of the frenzied repression for crushing the anti-U.S., anti-"government" spirit of the students. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 30 Jun 85 SK]

CHON'S INSPECTION OF IRREGULARITIES--Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique recently started an "inspection of irregularities" at South Korean private schools by forming so-called "special teams" in provinces and cities, claiming that they would liquidate "illegal disbursement of school impositions" and the "misappropriation of education expenses" at these schools, according to a report. The puppets are staging this burlesque because the misappropriation of 206.6 million won of impositions and miscellaneous fees collected from students by the principal and director of the foundation board of the Yeil Girls' High School in Seoul has recently been brought to light to arouse public criticism. This is a crafty trick to lull public denunciation and conceal their crimes. If the irregularities are to be liquidated in South Korean schools, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique which is encouraging, manipulating and directly committing such acts must, first of all, be got rid of. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0028 GMT 1 Jul 85 SK]

VISITOR EXCHANGE PROPOSED--South Korea Monday proposed that Seoul and Pyongyang exchange 550 to 560 people simultaneously between 20 and 26 September. Song Yong-tae, senior negotiator of the South Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) delegation to the inter-Korean Red Cross talks, put forward the proposal Monday morning in this truce village of Panmunjom. Working officials from the Red Cross societies of South and North Korea discussed detailed measures about the mutual visits of family members separated by the division of the Korean peninsula and folk art troupes between the two Koreas. The two sides agreed on the exchange of separated family members and folk art troupes at the Eighth Red Cross Conference in Seoul, 27-30 May. Under South Korea's plan, the prospective visitors, who will be led by the presidents of the Red Cross societies of both sides, would include 300 dispersed family members, 100 troupe members, 100 reporters and 50 to 60 officials. /At this point, YONHAP says "more." /Text/ /Panmunjom OANA-YONHAP in English 15 Jul 85/

MIG-23's DELIVERED TO NORTH KOREA--Tokyo, June 28 (AFP)--Moscow has delivered four of the latest models of its formidable MIG-23 fighter to North Korea, a newspaper reported here today. The popular conservative daily, SANKEI, quoted an international military source here as saying that Moscow delivered the four MIG-23's around May 24 to Bukchan base, 100 kilometers (62.5 miles) northeast of Pyongyang. The MIG's were believed to have been adapted for operation by the North Korean Air Force and did not have the highly sophisticated electronics usually fitted, the report said. North Korean pilot have begun training on the fighters, SANKEI said. The Soviet Union was expected to deliver a total of 50 MIG-23's to North Korea after completion of work to expand an air base at Kwangju, 50 kilometers (31 miles) south of Pyongyang, the daily added. The newspaper quoted the source as saying that the deliveries appeared to have been made with the tacit agreement of Beijing, because China--which has in the past strongly opposed strengthening of military cooperation between Moscow and Pyongyang--remained silent on the move. A Defense Agency spokesman refused comment on the SANKEI report. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0612 GMT 28 Jun 85 HK]

CSO: 4100/605

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP AGREES TO BOYCOTT SPECIAL JULY ASSEMBLY SESSION

Negotiations Over Assembly Convocation

SK140053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jul 85 p 1

/Text/ The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party are seeking to continue negotiations over the weekend to prevent the political situation from deteriorating over the NKDP's unilateral convocation of a special National Assembly session.

As the two parties try to avoid the worsening of their relations, the DJP is expected to seek the withdrawal of the NKDP's request for the convocation tomorrow of a 13-day session. The ruling party may seek instead a joint convocation of a shorter session this month.

Both the DJP and NKDP held separate meetings of senior party officials yesterday to work out their strategies, with possible mediation by National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong.

DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan met with the National Assembly speaker in the morning to discuss the problems concerning the opening of a special Assembly session tomorrow, in the absence of his party's lawmakers.

At daily meeting of key party officials, the DJP discussed a plan to persuade the NKDP to withdraw its convocation of an Assembly session on the grounds that it is not desirable for them to confront each other, with preliminary inter-Korea parliamentary talks expected to take place in Panmunjom 23 July.

Participants in the meeting presided over by DJP Chairman No Tae-u, pointed out that it is not necessarily beneficial to the opposition party to unilaterally hold a session because it would virtually mean a final special session this year. The regular session begins in September.

Following the meeting, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said, "We will continue dialogue with the NKDP on the operation of a special National Assembly session.

He recalled that his party proposed convening an Assembly session jointly in early August because it would be "inappropriate to open a session in July under the circumstances."

Sim stressed Assembly operations should be considered in the context of national interests, not partisan interests.

The NKDP reaffirmed its convocation of a special session tomorrow at a floor strategy meeting, but left open the possibility of continuing talks with the DJP on the issue.

Party President Yi Min-u said that the two parties will be able to find a breakthrough in their negotiations if the ruling DJP is "flexible."

He said his party will continue dialogue with the DJP, including floor leader Kim Tong-yong's talks with his DJP counterpart.

Other party officials said that the opposition party does not rule out the possibility of convening a special session with the ruling party.

But Hong Sa-tok, NKDP spokesman, said in a statement that it is a "challenge to parliamentary democracy" to deny the functions of the National Assembly by avoiding discussing various problems.

Assembly Convocation Termed 'Abnormal'

SK140058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jul 85 p 4

/Editorial: "Unilateral House Convocation"/

/Text/ Arousing acute concern is the latest political development in which the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party has unilaterally convoked an extraordinary session of the National Assembly without a concurrence of the government party, a situation that illustrates political strains between the rival parties.

The NDP, occupying more than a third of the parliamentary membership, is duly entitled to convene an Assembly session at its will to tackle issues which it regards as urgent. The emergence of such a powerful opposition was indeed one of the most striking features of the last general elections in February.

Nonetheless, it should be deemed abnormal and undesirable that the legislature is called into session onesidedly by any of the parties armed with relevant prerogatives, for the sheer fact that the Assembly is the national forum which is supposed to feature pros and cons voiced by representatives from rival parties.

Though there were similar instances of the opposition's unilateral call of the parliamentary session in 1972, the latest turn of events is particularly worrisome as the newly-summoned Assembly is likely to be left inoperative so long as the ruling Democratic Justice Party boycotts it and subsequently the already strained political situation would be aggravated.

A good many reasons are cited on the part of both the government and opposition parties for the political stalemate that resulted in the latter's resorting to the abnormal means.

For all that, both parties are called upon to make renewed efforts for easing the outstanding political strains and, furthermore, for working out a reasonable compromise to pave the way for a productive parliamentary function, though the timing and the mode of activity may be altered.

A compromise as such seems to be all the more necessary in light of the probability that a prolonged adjournment of the NDP-called legislative session would generated public criticism directed against not only the opposition party for its role in touching off the political fuss, but also the ruling party for its part in having brought about the sorry situation.

In this regard, the controversy over the opposition's unilateral convocation of the Assembly session may well be taken as a case of testing the political wisdom and capacity of both the government and opposition parties in managing national politics.

No Agreement on Assembly Opening

SK090106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jul 85 p 1

/Text/ Floor leaders of the three rival parties yesterday failed to set the schedule for a full Assembly session because of the conflicting views as to which agenda items should be tabled for the session.

The convocation of the extra parliamentary session has been demanded by the main opposition new Korea Democratic Party and the minor opposition Korea National Party.

NDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong insisted that the amnesty and restoration of the civil rights for Kim Tae-chung should be tackled along with student and labor problems in the planned session.

But Rep Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, showed a negative response to the NDP's idea. He said that the National Assembly should deal with the people's economic problems.

Yi argued that the government's additional budget bill for 1985 fiscal year and other economic bills should be handled in the house session which is hoped to be held in August to achieve substantial results.

Unilateral Assembly Session Call Denounced

SK130030 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jul 85 p 1

/Text/ The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday denounced the opposition New Korea Democratic Party for having unilaterally called for a special National Assembly session "in an irresponsible manner."

The DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said that the opposition move was designed to "gloss over the intricate factional problems within the party."

"The opposition group will lose the people's trust by scheming to use the Assembly as a political propaganda venue," said Shim.

He added, however, that the ruling party was not opposed to the opening of an extra Assembly session itself.

CSO: 4100/642

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY REPORTS OPENING OF UNILATERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK151330 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Jul 85 p 1

/Text/ The 126th extraordinary National Assembly session is likely to be convened at 1400 on 15 July in response to the New Korea Democratic Party's /NKDP/ unilateral call. The National Assembly will hold an opening ceremony for the special full house session at 1400 today with the attendance of Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung, Prime Minister No Sin-yong and other Cabinet members. However, the extraordinary assembly session is destined to be adjourned automatically after hearing National Assembly speaker Yi Chae-hyong's address because no agenda for the session has been established.

In the morning and afternoon of 15 July, both the ruling and opposition parties were busy seeking ways and measures to escape the deadlock of the assembly by holding a series of meetings and by having a contact between floor leaders, sharing the recognition that the unilaterally convened house session will surely invite a tense political situation.

Today, at 1000, the DJP held a party caucus at the National Assembly building. At this meeting, the DJP confirmed again its earlier decision not to attend the assembly session unilaterally convened by the opposition party and decided not to attend the opening ceremony for the assembly session.

At an expanded party cadre meeting on 14 July, the DJP also confirmed again its previous decision not to attend the unilaterally /word indistinct/ the DJP will convene a meeting of its central executive committee on 16 July and, at that time, will announce its firm stand toward matters related to the convocation of the National Assembly session.

Meanwhile, on 14 and 15 July, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan met his counterpart from the opposition NKDP several times and discussed measures to prevent the present deadlock of the assembly. Floor leader Yi also strongly urged the NKDP floor leader to withdraw the NKDP's unilateral convocation of the special assembly session. However, it has been learned that the two floor leaders failed to narrow their differences on the matter.

It has been learned that the DJP advanced the following overtures in its negotiations with the NKDP regarding the convocation of the National Assembly session:
1) The NKDP would, first, withdraw its unilateral call for the convocation of

the 126th special house session. 2) If that is impossible, the NKDP would make efforts to close the session as quickly as possible. 3) The DJP may attend the assembly session by way of hearing the results of preliminary North-South parliamentary talks slated for 23 July.

On 15 July, the NKDP held a series of party meetings. At these meetings, the opposition party reportedly reached the following conclusions:

1) The party's unilateral request for the convocation of the 126th extraordinary assembly session should not be withdrawn at any cost, regardless of any alternative overtures from the DJP. The only way to normalize the National Assembly is for the DJP to attend the current assembly session unconditionally. 2) The DJP's boycott of the current National Assembly session runs counter not only to the DJP's basic attitude of trying to bring all politics into the National Assembly, but also to the spirit of the present constitution mapped out by the DJP itself. 3) Therefore, the DJP's boycott of the special house session implies that the NKDP can stage its political struggle outside the National Assembly. At the same time, the DJP should bear responsibility for the situation outside the National Assembly in the future.

CSO: 4107/224

1 August 1985

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY URGES KIM TAE-CHUNG TO STOP POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Kim's Civil Rights

SK141400 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 12 Jul 85 p 2

/Editorial "We Once Again Urge Kim Tae-chung To Stop Political Activities"/Text It appears that the political situation in the country is becoming more difficult. The 12th National Assembly, which was convened after all sorts of vicissitudes, met many difficulties and crises during its session.

Of late, the relationship between the ruling and opposition parties has still been tense and strained. The so-called secret talks between representatives of the rival DJP and the New Korea Democratic Party /NKDP created a stir in the political world. The negotiations between the two parties for the convocation of an extraordinary National Assembly session have come to a rupture. Subsequently, the NKDP has appeared to be ready to unilaterally convoke an extraordinary assembly session without the concurrence of the ruling party. Seeing this development, we cannot but feel a sort of unrest.

Such a strained and unstable political situation has been caused not only by differences in views regarding the current situation and political issues between the ruling and opposition parties, but also, and equally importantly, by the failure to correctly establish a relationship among political factions of the opposition party.

In reality, democratic politics can be smoothly exercised only when a mutual relationship among political factions is established in the National Assembly in a normal way.

Meanwhile, the current strained and unstable political situation is caused, we believe, by the fact that the NKDP, which has emerged as a strong rival political party of the ruling party since the 12 February general election, has been controlled and manipulated by the two off-stage opposition leaders, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

Kim Tae-chung, whose political and legal status has not been resolved, and Kim Yong-sam have been driving the NKDP to pursue a hardline direction while uttering such political remarks as "grave situation" and "grave determination," thus creating a stir in political circles.

Furthermore, with the approach of the NKDP convention, Kim Tae-chung has recently been engaging in political activities in earnest, despite his present legal status, while talking about his affiliation to the party. He went so far as to come up with a so-called power distribution theory in which the posts of the NKDP president and presidential candidate should be divided between the two Kims in advance. We cannot but feel suspicion regarding this.

Kim Tae-chung's talk about "presidential candidate" can, in a sense, constitute more open political activity than his talk about "joining the NKDP."

We cannot but suspect the hidden aim of the two Kims, who played the main role in the political turmoil in 1980, and who are now not only fanning instability in the political situation by driving onstage politics into confusion, but also continuing abnormal offstage political activities in violation of the law.

If the two Kims want to achieve their political aim by provoking the government and the ruling party in a bid to invite political confusion or an extreme step on the part of the government, this would indeed be a foolish delusion. They should know this.

If he wants to see the present timetable for democratic development make smooth, uninterrupted progress until 1988, Kim Tae-chung should immediately stop his illegal political activities and acts of manipulating the NKDP behind the scenes, and should discipline himself.

We do not want to see the repeat of another vicious circle of misfortune. Therefore, the two Kims should look straight at the historic situation of our country today and its political reality and should act discreetly. We believe that this is the only way to eliminate the present political instability and to expedite Kim Tae-chung's amnesty and recovery of civil rights.

At the same time, we urge the NKDP to liquidate and rectify the present abnormal relationship with the offstage political circles and to act with dignity as a public political party.

The NKDP should seriously take note of the sharp eyes of the people watching it. The present situation of the NKDP, in which its leadership has reported all affairs and issues related to the party, big and small, to the offstage forces for receiving instructions even prior to consultations on such affairs and issues within the party, and in which the entire party has been completely entangled in the power struggle between the two Kims, has led the people to regard the party as a doll playing in accordance with the manipulation of the two Kims.

It is desirable that the NKDP should liquidate its present abnormal status of being controlled by offstage persons as soon as possible, if for no other reason than to maintain its dignity and prestige as the main opposition party.

We hope that the upcoming NKDP convention will be an epochal opportunity for the party to rectify its party leadership system and to return to onstage politics.

Maturity, Fair Play Urged

SK141430 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Jul 85 p 2

/Editorial: "Restoration of Civil and Political Rights and Relations Between the Two Kims: They Should Probe a Way To Realize the Restoration of Civil and Political Rights Through Cooperation Instead of Bickering"/

/Text/ It may be difficult to find another pair of politicians who have, since the 1970's, had so much influence on the course of political development for so long while maintaining so delicate relations between themselves as Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

At times the two Kims, who have remained opposition politicians for so long, were colleagues and at other times rivals who could not make even the slightest concession to each other.

They have remained two great mountains commanding deep-rooted supporting forces in the opposition political circles for the past 15 years, since the beginning of the 1970's, when they broached the theory of standardbearers in their forties. This is why it is difficult to predict what will happen to Korean politics without the two Kims.

In fact, it is unrealistic to look ahead to the political situation in 1988 with no participation in politics by the two Kims. Probably because of this, great attention is riveted on whether the two Kims will continue to push for democratization as companions or break off their uneasy cooperative relations.

At a time like this, the relationship between the two Kims surfaced as a new object of political interest. After the government's and ruling party's negative view regarding the restoration of Kim Tae-chung's civil and political rights was expressed at a recent talk between No Tae-u and Yi Min-u, the opposition political circles suddenly found themselves embroiled in a controversy over the political future of the two Kims. In the midst of such a controversy, the two Kims raised the issue of sharing responsibility for the opposition party, an issue that might have a very serious impact on the future of the opposition parties.

The issue seems to have been raised when Kim Tae-chung, who still remains stripped of his civil and political rights, recommended that Kim Yong-sam, who has no legal problems hampering his political activity, join the New Korea Democratic Party /NKDP/. It also appears to be a favorable scenario for him to become a presidential candidate in 1988 because current NKDP President Yi Min-u will have to step down if Kim Yong-sam enters the party and assumes the presidency.

In fact, when they are viewed in broad context, the convocation of an extra session of the National Assembly, which raised a controversy in recent days; the NKDP's national convention; and the issue of the Kwangju incident are all closely tied to the restoration of Kim Tae-chung's civil and political rights and the granting of clemency to him. Lurking behind the bleak prospects for

the NKDP's national convention, which took on the appearance of heated competition for power-grabbing, and behind the controversy over the convocation of an extra session of the National Assembly is the issue of the restoration of civil and political rights and the granting of clemency.

The DJP seems to use the restoration of civil and political rights and the granting of clemency as a hidden card on the road to 1988, while making it clear that it is impossible to consider clemency and restoration of civil and political rights for Kim Tae-chung, as he shows no sign of self-discipline. . However, it remains to be seen whether or not the unresolved issue of the restoration of civil and political rights and clemency, an issue that adds another uneasy factor to the bleak political prospects, will benefit and help the ruling party and the government in coping with the political situation.

The wise thing for the opposition political circles to do is to try to find a way to deal with such a thing, with focus riveted on finding a way to have civil and political rights restored at an early date. In other words, the opposition circles should determine the best way to wrest the restoration of civil and political rights from the ruling party and government, rather than paying lip-service to such a demand.

In order to secure the restoration of Kim Tae-chung's civil and political rights, the two Kims should stay in step in close cooperative relations. This is a necessary condition. Up to until now, the two Kims have remained companions, avoiding confrontation, probably because of the bitterness they tasted in the spring of 1980. However, it is impossible to predict whether they will remain political colleagues in the future. Whether in competition or in cooperation, they must remember that they will compete on the principle of fair play, as they did in the past, and when one of them emerges as a loser, he will show respect to the winner, remaining loyal to the rule of fair play. Without fair competition, the legitimacy of the party would likely become an issue.

The two Kims will also have to show their political maturity by devoting themselves to democratization, rather than seeking their individual political interests.

CSO: 4107/224

1 August 1985

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES SEEK ANOTHER FULL HOUSE SESSION

SK170156 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jul 85 p 1

/Text/ The ruling and opposition parties are seeking to close soon the current special National Assembly session, unilaterally called by the main opposition party, and to jointly convene another session late this month.

In connection with this, the ruling Democratic Justice, main opposition New Korea Democratic and minor opposition Korea National parties yesterday held their separate meetings to break the deadlock.

As part of the efforts toward normalizing the operation of the Assembly, Speaker Yi Chae-hyong will meet the leaders of the three political parties Saturday.

The Assembly yesterday held a plenary sitting yesterday on the 2nd day in the absence of the ruling DJP lawmakers and KNP lawmakers. It adjourned some 2 minutes after it convened.

Vice Speaker Choe Yong-chol said that Speaker Yi Chae-hyong had asked Monday the floor leaders of the three political parties to agree on the agenda and schedule for the session. He declared that the next session will resume tomorrow.

After a daily meeting of key part officeholders, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said that if the NKDP were to close the current session soon, his party would join in convoking another special session early next month.

"Now is the time that both the ruling and opposition parties should not disappoint the people," Yi said, adding the floor leaders of the three parties had agreed Monday that "abnormal" operation is not desirable.

Yi added that he would meet the other two floor leaders as soon as possible, probably today or tomorrow to help break the deadlock.

NKDP floor leaders Kim Tong-yong reported to the party's Executive Council meeting that there would be no option but to close the session soon and jointly convene another session immediately after the close of the current session.

NKDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok said the prevailing opinion in the party is that abnormal operation of the Assembly should not be pursued until before the preliminary contacts of the south-north parliamentarians conference.

An NKDP source said the NKDP plans to close the current session Friday after issuing a statement even if the ruling party does not attend the session.

CSO: 4100/642

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PROBLEM OF TWO KIMS DISCUSSED

Two Kims' 'Remote-controlling' Criticized

SK100129 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jul 85 p 4

/Text/ In a meeting of the Executive Council of the New Korea Democratic Party, a minor faction leader criticized the "two Kims" for having not disclosed their positions as to whether to enter the party or not.

Rep Yi Chol-sung said, "They have only remote-controlled the party. As a result, the two Kims have reduced the party president's authorities in any political negotiations with the ruling camp.

"Party President Yi should free himself from the influence of the two Kims, or the two Kims should immediately enter the party," he went on.

He further said, "What has the NDP gained for the past 6 months from the government and its party? The NDP gained nothing, although it called for the constitutional change, the release of the prisoners of conscience and many other things."

Rep Yi did not get much sympathy from other faction members, but a ranking official, who is not affiliated with Rep Yi, said "He was very impressive. The NDP should adhere to some of his advice."

Rep Yi went on, "It is widely recognized in and outside the party that the NDP obtained votes thanks to the two Kims. But I am sure that I got a lawmaker's seat in the last elections on the basis of my own popularity."

As he criticized the two Kims, their followers took a line to defend the two dissident leaders.

Cho Hyong-wu, a close ally of Kim Yong-sam, said, "We must criticize the government and its party, not the two Kims. The two Kims are not able to enter the political arena because the government continues pulling them out of politics."

Son Chu-hang, a follower of Kim Tae-chung, said, "We should not select the two Kims as the targets of our criticism."

Two Kims' 'Honeymoon' Said 'Collapsing'

SK120404 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jul 85 p 1

/Text/ The power contest between opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam came to the surface when the former expressed the intention to become a presidential candidate in the next elections.

Political analysts are of the opinion that Kim Tae-chung's intention became clear in his suggestion to the other Kim to separate the presidential candidacy and the party presidency in their Wednesday meeting.

The analysts say that the "honeymoon" which has been maintained between the two Kims since Kim Tae-chung returned from United States in February is on the verge of collapse.

They opine that Kim Tae-chung chose to make such a proposal as he gave up entry into the party in the face of the government stance and its party's threat to withdraw his suspended 20-year prison sentence.

A hardcore member of the Tonggyo-dong faction following Kim Tae-chung said that the proposal was based on the fact that Kim Yong-sam is free to perform political activities.

The Tonggyo-dong member went on to say that the people who still do not believe in the repeatedly proclaimed cooperation between the two Kims, can be at ease only when the two Kims compromise on the separation of their roles.

But neutral sources interpreted the Kim Tae-chung proposal as a kind of "threat" toward his rival Sangdo-dong group rallying behind Kim Yong-sam with the national convention barely 3 weeks away.

The sources said that Kim Tae-chung intended to snatch such important party posts as the floor leader from the Sangdo-dong group, in return for agreeing to having Rep Yi Min-woo, a close ally of Kim Yong-sam, re-elected as the party head in the convention.

CSO: 4100/642

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY ON 9 JULY MEETING OF OPPOSITION FACTIONS

SK101103 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Jul 85 p 3

/Article from the "News Behind News" Column/

/Text/ On the morning of 9 July, prior to a meeting of the Executive Council of the New Korea Democratic Party /NKDP/, the Tonggyo-dong group /faction supporting Kim Tae-chung/ and the Sangdo-dong group /faction supporting Kim Yong-sam/, which had been in delicate relations with regard to the question of the entry of the two Kims into the NKDP, held a meeting of hardliners of each group and decided to strongly urge the government and the ruling party to grant amnesty and reinstatement to Kim Tae-chung before calling for the entry of the two Kims into the NKDP, thus reaching an identity of views.

Participating in the breakfast meeting of the two groups held at a hotel in Seoul, at 0800 on that day, were Kim Sang-hyon, Cho Yon-ha, Pak Chong-yul, Yi Taek-ton, Yi Yong-hui, Ho Kyong-man, Yu Che-yon, Cho Sunhyong, and Son Chu-hang from the Tonggyo-dong group and Kim Tong-yong, Kim Hyon-kyu, So Sok-chae, Hwang Myong-su, and Choe Hyong-u from the Sangdo-dong group.

At the meeting, the Sangdo-dong group proposed: "Let us counter the ruling party side's tough policy toward entry, amnesty and reinstatement by adopting a resolution calling for the entry." Replying to this proposal, the Tonggyo-dong group asserted: "At present, we should bring the question regarding amnesty, reinstatement and the release of prisoners into the focus of our discussion as agreed upon between the floor leaders of the ruling and opposition parties. It is not the right time that we discuss the question regarding the entry of the two Kims." After their discussion, the two groups readjusted their opinions in accordance with Choe Hyong-u's assertion that "It is correct to accept the opinion of the Tonggyo-dong side."

After the meeting, Kim Sang-hyon and Yi Yong-hui visited Kim Tae-chung to report the results of the meeting. Kim Sang-hyon later told reporters: "Adopting a resolution calling for the entry of one, who has not yet been granted amnesty and reinstated, means the abandonment of amnesty and reinstatement and is out of order. We can still make the final decision after waiting for the results of the scheduled extraordinary assembly session, the Yi-No /Yi Min-u, NKDP president; and No Tae-u, DJP chairman/ talks and NKDP President Yi Min-U's meeting with the president /Chon Tu-hwan/."

Referring to Kim Chae-kwang's proposal that Kim Tae-chung be recommended as the presidential candidate and Kim Yong-sam take the NKDP presidency, Kim Sang-hyon said: "If this proposal, which Kim Chae-kwang advanced to find a cause to challenge the party's hegemony, is accepted, a great history will be created. If not, his cause to compete for the party presidency will be strengthened. When the two Kims take their roles, the camp for democratization will be further enhanced."

CSO: 4107/224

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY NOTES CONFRONTATION IN NKDP OVER KIM TAE-CHUNG ISSUE

SK100047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jul 85 p 5

/Article by Yun Chang-chung/

/Text/ The confrontation between the two rival factions in the New Korea Democratic Party is being intensified as the ruling camp shows an intention to reject Kim Tae-chung as the political partner in the opposition.

The two groups softened their stance against the ruling side but sharpened vigilance against each other looking up to the eventual showdown for party leadership.

The "Tonggyo-dong group" supporting Kim Tae-chung was first alerted following a secret meeting between government party chairman Rep Roh Tae-woo and NDP President Rep Yi Min-u last Wednesday.

Kim Tae-chung is known to have been displeased with the fact that he did not know the Noo Yi meeting in advance which touched on his own affair.

In the Wednesday meeting held in a Seoul hotel, Rep No informed Rep Yi of the government's intention not to offer clemency to Kim in the near future.

Many in the Tonggyo-dong faction believed that Kim Yong-sam, who runs the so-called Sangdo-dong faction, certainly got a prior notice from party president Y, Yi is an ally of Kim Yong-sam.

Kim Yong-sam denied the allegation made by the Tonggyo-dong group.

Two days after the No-Yi meeting Yi sent floor leader Kim Tong-yong to Kim Yong-sam and then to Kim Tae-chun to reveal what had been discussed. The gesture could not soothe the latter.

Kim Tae-chung said after meeting Kim Tong-yong that his briefing on the contents of the No-Yi meeting was somewhat different from what he heard from other sources.

Rep Yi Chung-chae, a hardcore member of the Tonggyo-dong group, meanwhile, told President Yi, "Why did you just listen to No in the meeting?"

Party spokesman Rep Hong Sa-tok, a close aide to the NDP president, said, "I am sure that Insok (penname of Yi Min-u) vigorously stressed to No the need for the amnesty and restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung."

The Kim Tae-chung faction is still dubious about what were really discussed in the No-Yi meeting.

Political sources are of the opinion that the Tonggyo-dong faction is pondering why the government and its party used Yi Min-u, a close ally of Kim Yong-sam, to warn against the possible legal actions in case Kim Tae-chung enters the NDP.

The two Kims hastily called a meeting of leaders of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy on Monday and dismissed the government's intention as a "plot" to split the two Kims.

The Tonggyo-dong faction reinforced its special committee in charge of preparing for the national convention slated for 1-2 August from 8 men to 11.

The core members of the Kim Tae-chung faction met Monday and suddenly disclosed an amendment plan to the party constitution, in which "standing advisors" will be empowered to approve decision making by the party president.

As soon as he heard the moves of the Tonggyo-dong group, Kim Yong-sam met Yi Min-u to discuss what to do about a power contest with the Tonggyo-dong group, according to his aides.

In the afternoon of the same day, Rep Kim Chae-kwang, a minor faction leader, who has showed intention to challenge the party presidency, visited the house of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

Kim proposed that Kim Yong-sam take the post of the party president after declaring that he would support Kim Tae-chung as the presidential candidate for the coming presidential election in 1988.

Kim Yong-sam rejected Rep Kim's suggestion, saying, "I will support Mr Yi Min-u, the old leader." Yi is 70 years old.

Kim Tae-chung reserved a direct answer to Rep Kim's proposal.

Kim Yong-sam, wearing an exciting face, said, "I have no greedy mind to become a party president or to seize power."

The Kim Yong-sam faction alleged that the proposal made by Rep Kim was worked out by the Kim Tae-chung group about 2 weeks before DJP Chairman No made it clear to NDP President Lee that the Kim Tae-chung affair will not be solved in the near future.

The Sangdo-dong group insisted that the idea of Rep. Kim had been "talked about" between the two rival factions when they discussed what titles the NDP must give to the two Kims in case of their entry into the party.

The Sangdo-dong faction criticized Rep Kim for having attempted to garner support from the Tonggyo-dong faction so as to win the contest for the party presidency.

A leading member of the Tonggyo-dong faction said, "We need Rep Kim if we are to challenge the party hegemony." He said Kim Chae-kwang's idea with regard to the power distribution between the two Kims is the most realistic formula.

On Tuesday, the Kim Tae-chung faction stopped the party's executive council from adopting a resolution calling for the entry of the two Kims in reversal of the party leaders' decision the day before.

CSO: 4100/642

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY PRAISES NKDP'S MOVES FOR POLITICAL STABILITY

SK110146 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jul 85 p 4

/Editorial: "Move For Political Stability"/

/Text/ It is fortunate that the opposition New Korea Democratic Party chose not to take an action that would have certainly led to extreme tension in the nation's politics. Thus we are relieved to see a possible political crisis averted, at least for now.

The crucial issue involved the question of whether or not the NKDP should now formally enlist as its members Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, widely known as "the two Kims," who have been exercising vast influence on party affairs although they are not official members.

At one point, the party leadership was inclined toward adopting an official resolution asking the two Kims to join the party, in open defiance of a strong warning by the ruling Democratic Justice Party about its illegality.

Kim Tae-chung, one of the two, was convicted of sedition but subsequently freed with a stay of execution of his 20-year prison sentence. He is therefore legally prohibited from joining a political party unless he is granted amnesty and his civil rights are restored. Violation of this rule may land him in prison again.

The NKDP's decision on Tuesday to shelve the question of the two Kims' membership obviously reflected the apprehension among some of its leaders that party membership for the pair in violation of the law would block the way for early amnesty and full rehabilitation for Kim Tae-chung.

Whatever the motive, it was a well-advised decision. If the NKDP had chosen to ignore the law, it would have invited severe criticism by citizens that the party is just bent on extremist confrontations with the government against the general desire of the people for political development amidst continued stability.

We hope that the opposition politicians will realize that they too have a responsibility for political stability, along with the ruling party members.

CSO: 4100/642

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL ON MEETING BETWEEN DJP, NKDP LEADERS

SK100740 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Jul 85 p 2

/Editorial: "Politicians Must Try to Solve Problems: Do They Realize the Suffering of the People?"

/Text/ The so-called No Tae-u-Yi Min-u talks can be viewed from two different perspectives. First of all, the fact that leaders of the ruling and opposition parties met and conversed with each other secretly is noteworthy. When the tense political situation is taken into consideration, this is an encouraging phenomenon, regardless of whether the talks were productive or unproductive. This is because people should sit face-to-face in conducting politics.

In this regard, it was an auspicious phenomenon that the representatives of the two parties, who had continued to criticize one another by keeping distance from each other, finally sat face-to-face.

Meanwhile, there has been no sign that the No-Yi talks were productive. Instead of being productive, it even appears that the political situation has been further strained in the wake of the talks.

At the No-Yi talks, the ruling party reportedly told the opposition party that amnesty and reinstatement for Mr Kim Tae-chung are not feasible at present, and that the cancellation of suspension of his sentence would be considered if he entered the New Korea Democratic Party /NKDP/.

With regard to this, the NKDP, at an enlarged meeting of its leading officials, reportedly decided to solicit Mr Kim Tae-chung's entry into the NKDP. Ostensibly, it seems that the two sides are diametrically confronting each other.

If such ostensible confrontation continues, no one can tell what will happen in the political situation. For the powerless masses who have continued to live in a situation that could not be worse, the tense confrontation in the political circles is frustrating and dangerous.

The people hate to see politicians seek only a complete victory of their own faction, while no attention to the possible damage that could ensue from their acts. The people do not want to be placed in a situation in which innocent people will have to suffer because of the politicians bigotry and carelessness.

In accordance with such a desire for peace on the part of the sovereigns, we would like to give the following advice to the ruling and opposition parties to solve problems, even though this is nothing more than logical talk.

At present, the questions of amnesty and reinstatement for Mr Kim Tae-chung, and his NKDP membership, are problematical. With regard to this, Mr Kim Tae-chung himself and the opposition camp say that the ruling party has no need to hesitate, because the questions are merely a matter of formality. On the other hand, the ruling camp says that it cannot even consider the settlement of the questions, because it is possible that Mr Kim Tae-chung may attempt to deal with the Kwangju incident and even the legitimacy of the Fifth Republic.

If this is the case, we think that problems can be solved if the two sides agree to recognize a fait accompli as a fait accompli and seek coexistence.

Can the ruling and opposition camps, and the person in question, reach such an agreement? This may not be feasible yet, because the ruling party is not confident that Mr Kim Tae-chung will keep his word, and because Mr Kim Tae-chung himself will say that he is a victim, and, thus, there is no reason for him to exercise self-restraint. Thus, distrust between the two sides is deep.

However, what will happen if the two sides continue to distrust each other and do not yield at all? What will the two sides eventually gain, and how will they handle the growing concern of the people?

Politics is a technique of seeking the second best. The pending issues between the ruling and opposition parties can be settled by seeking the second best. One who does not debate about chickens and eggs but shows generosity in yielding first will win the people's support.

CSO: 4107/224

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STUDENT ARRESTED FOR PLOTTING USIS SEIZURE

Student Activities

SK280041 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul police yesterday arrested another college student on suspicion of masterminding the May 23-26 seizure of the USIS library in Seoul.

The arrest of Yi Pyong-u, 22, a senior majoring in English education at Seoul National University, brought to 28 the number of students arrested for involvement, either directly or indirectly, in the sit-in protest at the U.S. facility.

Of the total, 19 students have been indicted and charges against six others have been dropped. The remaining two persons are still undergoing questioning by prosecutors.

Students Punished for DJP Seizure

SK280031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] A Seoul District Court judge yesterday sentenced 15 Yonsei University students to 10 to 25 days in prison for their involvement in the seizure last November of the head office of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

Judge Kim Chong-sul of the Seoul District Criminal Court handed down the jail terms to Kim Ui-gol, 21, a junior majoring in metallurgic engineering, and 14 others after finding all of them guilty of violating the law on illegal assembly and demonstrations.

Kim said he was giving the "lenient sentences" to the students because they behaved well in court and it was their first offense.

They were among 161 college students who sought formal trials on summary court rulings.

Three summary courts sentenced the 161 students to 15 to 29 days in jail for their respective roles in the siege.

Police Raids Protested

SK300108 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] Students of two Seoul universities yesterday held rallies at their campuses, denouncing the police raids on nine universities and demanding the immediate release of students the police led away.

Some 250 students of Sunggyungwan University held the rally around 3 PM and demanded the police should make a "public apology" over the "intrusion" into the campuses and release the detained students.

Another rally was held for 2 hours by about 200 students of Yonsei University.

The students hurled stones and fire bombs toward riot police mobilized outside the camp. They ended the rally around 4 PM and returned home.

Student Activists Elude Police

SK300104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Seven of the 10 students sought by police in connection with the student seizure last month of the USIS building escaped the police dragnet yesterday.

They include Ho In-hoe of Korea University, chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee whose members staged a 72-hour sit-in at the USIS library.

At the university, police did detain Park Nung-chol, a vice chairman of the radical committee.

At Sungkyunkwan University, some students fled by jumping out of windows when about 120 policemen and combat policemen moved into the campus at 4:20 AM.

Shortly before entering the school premises, police notified Cho Chua-ho, president of the university, of imminent police action.

Police failed to arrest Ko Chin-hwan, the chairman of the school's Sammin chapter and Oh Su-chin, another senior member of the committee.

About 100 policemen raided the campus of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies shortly after 4 AM. They took away four students who were preparing programs for their summer activities in rural areas at the office of the president of the student council.

Police seized various items including 10 placards and two mimeographing machines. A police officer said items police seized from the nine universities amounted to about three truckloads.

However, none of the students was at Seoul National University (SNU) at the time of police raid. Police raided the Straterun University to arrest three students who are co-chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee's SNU chapter.

1 August 1985

It was learned that some 10 members of the Sammin Committee spent overnight at the student hall Wednesday, discussing their plan to meet with the American ambassador in Seoul for a debate on the alleged U.S. role in the 1980 Kwangju incident.

However, the school authorities let the students leave the campus around 10 PM Thursday, and locked the hall.

Four students were sleeping at Sogang University when policemen moved into the campus. Four students arrested include Yi Hae-sik, a senior majoring in philosophy. He is chairman of the university's student council.

College Officials Hold Meetings

SK300052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Faculty members of seven universities in Seoul held emergency meetings at their respective campuses following police raids yesterday morning.

At Seoul National University, Ko Yu-sok, vice president of the university, hurriedly convened a meeting of professors holding academic or administrative posts at 9 AM.

They were briefed on the details of the police action from relevant officials.

University President Yi Hyon-chae was unable to attend the meeting because he was in Cheju Island for a meeting with parents.

Yi returned to Seoul around 6 PM and presided over another faculty meeting.

At Korea University, Dr Yi Chun-pom, president of the university, presided over a meeting attended by department deans and other relevant officials to exchange views on the police search.

It was learned they decided to wait and see about the outcome of the police investigation.

Dongguk University also held a meeting of college deans and other professors from 9:20 AM.

Four other schools involved are Yonsei, Sogang, Sungkyunkwan and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.

Police Arrest Students

SK010838 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP)--Police in South Korea arrested 16 students, including two coeds, Monday for their alleged involvement in demonstrations and referred eight others to summary court, the national police headquarters (NPH) announced Monday.

The arrested students are among the 65 students who have been held for police questioning since Saturday morning. Thirty-seven students were handed over to university authorities, and four students and one non-student are still being interrogated.

Police apprehended 65 students and one non-student in predawn raids on nine university campuses in Seoul, Pusan and Kwangju on Saturday morning.

The 16 arrested people comprise five students from Korea University, four from Sungkyunkwan University, three from Chonnam University, two from Dongguk University and one each from Sogang University and Hankook University of foreign studies.

Among those arrested were three students sought by police in connection with the seizure last month of the U.S. information service building in downtown Seoul. They were Pak Nung-chol of Korea University, a vice chairman of the "Sammin Struggle Committee"; Yi Hae-sik, president of Sogang university's student council; and Chi Chae-puong, president of Dongguk university's student council.

CSO: 4100/606

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CAMPUS, STUDENT ACTIVITIES SCRUTINIZED

Efforts For Campus Autonomy

SK090117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jul 85 p 4

/Editorial: "Path to Campus Autonomy"/

/Text/ Noteworthy were news reports that a group of university presidents, taking part in a meeting last week, shared a view on the need of government help in coping with the worsening student activism, on the ground that "indiscriminate violence" by some radical students had reached beyond the control of campus authorities alone.

The occasion was a 3-day daigloue session at the Academy of Korea Studies, attended by the presidents of 45 universities, about a half of the nation's higher learning institutions.

The gathering followed the police raids on nine major universities in the previous week to round up 65 students and seize 3 truckloads of destructive and agitative materials, in a resolute move to keep the campuses from being abused as shelters by student activists for their political struggles.

The reported view of the university presidents has a point in that the enforcement of school regulations and dissuasive efforts by faculty members have thus far failed to check the student radicalism--for one thing, because of the intrinsic limit in their effects as far as violence is concerned.

The student activism, though involving only a minority of students, has indeed aggravated in their nature and performance, often engaged in violent off-campus activities over politica and social issues, since the government eased its years-long tough policy early last year in favor of campus autonomy and liberalization, leaving campus affairs to the hands of school authorities.

For all the difficulty and frustration, the university administration and faculty members are advised to keep up their efforts to better tackle the student problems, lest the precious chance of promoting campus autonomy might be jeopardized.

The government authorities themselves have made it plain that, despite the recent police raid on campuses which they said were unavoidable, the policy for campus autonomy would be sustained.

True, it is easier said than done to attain a satisfactory degree of campus autonomy and liberalization in a short span of time and, especially, under the prevailing national circumstances.

Nonetheless, efforts for the noble cause of campus autonomy should not be interrupted or given up halfway. In this line, the students are once again called upon to be more decent in their manner and devote themselves to academic pursuits for their own sake as future leaders of the nation.

Also essential, as pointed out by the university presidents at the meeting, are concerted efforts by society at large, including the ruling and opposition parties, to render their help to resolving the campus problems.

Background of Minister's Resignation

SK170231 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Jul 85 p 1

/Text/ President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday appointed Rep Kim Sung-ki of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) to serve as the justice minister in succession to Kim Sok-hwi in a sudden shakeup yesterday.

Kim Sok-hwi had been in the post for 5 months since 18 February when President Chon conducted a large-scale Cabinet reshuffle following parliamentary elections. He became the shortest-serving cabinet member in the Fifth Republic.

The president gave a letter of appointment to new Justice Minister Kim Song-ki at Chongwadae in the afternoon.

The reason for the replacement was not officially explained, but it was learned to be related to the commotion made by student defendants and their family members in a courtroom Monday.

The first trial for the 20 students indicted for the seizure of the USIS library was postponed due to an extreme disorder created by the students and trial observers who were mostly parents and friends of the indictees.

It was unprecedented in the nation's judiciary history that court proceedings were put off due to disorderly acts of defendants.

The trial which opened at 10 am went into recess three times as the defendants and members of the audience chanted antigovernment slogans, sang protest songs and spoke ill of the prosecutors.

The trial was finally adjourned to 29 July.

Seventy-three studnets from 5 Seoul universities stage a sitin at the USIS library for 3 days from 23 May, asking the U.S. Government to make an apology for what they called the "American collaboration" in the mobilization of Korean troops to quell the 1980 Kwangju uprising.

Nineteen of the 73 were indicted on charges of violating the National Security Law and for acts of violence and the rest were freed with warnings and minor punishments. Kim Min-sok, former head of Seoul National University student association, was additionally indicted for conspiracy role.

An administration source said that the judiciary is responsible for the management of courtrooms, but the government had to call a relevant minister to account. Kim 50, the new minister, served as the chairman of the Social Reform Commission, an interministerial body fighting antisocial practices, for about 3 years before he was elected to the 12th-term legislature under the DJP's national constituency ticket in 12 February general elections this year.

A graduate of the College of Law, Seoul National University, Kim spent most of his bureaucratic career as prosecutor. He passed the state-run examination for the higher judiciary service in 1956.

The major posts Kim has thus far held include director for special investigation at the Seoul District Prosecution in 1974, director for special investigation at the Prosecutor General's Office in 1980, and chief of the high prosecution office in Taegu, 1981.

Court Disturbances Regretted

SK170232 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Jul 85 p 4

/Text/ It was shocking and perplexing to learn that a trial for 20 collegians, charged of the seizure of the U.S. Information Service library in Seoul, had to be stalled Monday because of the "extreme disorder" made by the student defendants and their family members.

What took place at the courtroom was indeed regrettable as it constituted a challenge to the authority of court, which being a pillar of democracy should be safeguarded and respected in the interests of all the people and the national progress.

Upon witnessing the development, one is inclined to ponder upon how the students and their family members have come to stage such a crude demonstration of protest--an issue that reflects a sore aspect of the national circumstances today in view of its probable impact and causes as well.

Notwithstanding, the overriding task for all parties concerned at this stage is to pool their efforts and wisdom for restoring the authority of court, which should naturally lead to a fair justice, for the sake of the nation's legal order.

In the case of the trial of collegians at issue, the student defendants should be mindful of the stark need for safeguarding democratic principles with regard to justice, so long as they claim their commitment to the cause of the nation's democratic development.

Once indicted, they are obliged to undergo court process and be prepared for presenting their views or grievances before the bench, pending a verdict.

In this connection, the relevant authorities are indeed expected to effect due means in favor of an open yet orderly and, moreover, fair trial so as to facilitate not only a reasonable conclusion of the outstanding case but also the all-important restoration of the court authority and legal order.

CSO: 4100/642

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLICE CHIEF INTERVIEWED

Student Activities

SK290902 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 29 Jun 85 p 7

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Pak Pae-kun, chief of the National Police Headquarters, following the police entrance into nine universities in Seoul, Pusan, and Kwangju at dawn on 29 June--place of interview not stated]

[Text] [Question] What will be the punishment given the arrested students?

[Answer] We will decide after investigations, taking into account the degree of their offense. Three of the students arrested will be detained because prior warrants have been issued for them, and as for the other students, we will continue investigations and decide whether or not to detain them. There are 12 students involved in Sammintu for whom prior warrants have been issued and who are on our wanted list.

[Question] Did you dispatch the police troops after consultation with the authorities concerned?

[Answer] We had a prior consultation with the minister of education but there was no request for our action from university authorities.

[Question] Will you be dispatching police troops to campuses in the future as well?

[Answer] Yes, we will if there is one who acts in breach of the law. Even the campus should not be regarded as extraterritorial zone. We have taken this unavoidable step to maintain the studious atmosphere and to continuously protect the campus. We cannot leave the act of attempting to overthrow society or the state untouched.

[Question] What was the reason that you arrested one civilian?

[Answer] Mr Kim Chong-hon (22, Masan, South Kyongsang Province), a civilian who was arrested at Sogang University, claims that he simply dropped in at the school to meet his friend Yi Hae-sik, and we will set him free at once if his noninvolvement is proven following our investigation.

Walker Refuses to Meet With Students

SK281133 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 Jun 85 p 11

[Text] In a meeting of the National Federation of Students on the Kwanak campus at Seoul National University at 1600 on 27 June, the Sammin Struggle Committee, an organization under the command of the National Federation of Students, whose chairman is Ho In-hoe, a 22-year-old senior majoring in political sciences at Korea University, and the chairman of the student body at the school, issued a statement refuting U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker's refusal to have an interview with the representatives of the Korean students.

CSO: 4107/212

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

DJP SCHEMES CRITICIZED--The Council for the Promotion of Democracy yesterday called on the government and the ruling party to immediately stop their alleged attempts to alienate the council from the main opposition party. Accusing the government and its party of also attempting to "estrangle Kim Tae-chung from Kim Yong-sam," the council reiterated its call for amnesty and civil rights restoration for Kim Tae-chung. The two Kims cochair the council, which is a group of opposition politicians. In a resolution, the council urged the ruling party to convene a special National Assembly session immediately to discuss the amnesty issue, and campus and labor disputes. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jul 85 p 4/

NKDP PROPOSES POSTS--Rep Kim Chae-kwang of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday proposed that Kim Yong-sam assume the party presidency and "politically" declare Kim Tae-chung presidential candidate of the party. In separate meetings with the two Kims, the five-term lawmaker urged them to enter the party as soon as possible and exercise their leadership. As Kim Tae-chung is under a suspended prison term and legally banned from political activities, Rep Kim said, Kim Yong-sam had better become the party president and the declare the other Kim the party's presidential candidate. It would greatly contribute to party unity, he said. The two Kims, cochairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, have great influence over the opposition party. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jul 85 p 4/

DJP RELIEVED BY NKDP'S PLAN--The ruling Democratic Justice Party appeared relieved by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party's decision yesterday to shelve its plan to ask Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam to join the party. Beating about the bush, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said any society will rack its brains for survival. Yi Chong-chan, party floor leader, said it is his party's opinion that law should be observed rather than having to take the appropriate legal action against Kim if he chooses to join the NKDP. "It is the responsibility of the law enforcement authorities to decide whether they will take legal action or not," Yi said. Commenting on a secret meeting between DJP and NKDP leaders last week, Yi said no more DJP-NKDP dialogue would be possible if the opposition regarded the meeting as the ruling party's scheme to estrange Kim Yong-sam from Kim Tae-chung. Yi said he contacted opposition politicians to make sure they did not misunderstand the secret meeting between DJP chairman No Tae-u and NKDP President Yi Min-u. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jul 85 p 4/

KIM-TAE-CHUNG ISSUE DISCUSSED--Prime Minister No Sin-yong met with No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, yesterday to discuss recent political issues of the nation. Officials said discussions centered on ways to cope with the possibility of Kim Tae-chung's joining the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party. Kim, who is now under a suspended prison term, is legally prohibited from doing so. No and No are also said to have exchanged opinions on the opposition demand for granting amnesty to and restoring the civil rights of Kim. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jul 85 p 17

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DISCUSSED--Issues concerning the re-election of Yi Min-u as president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party were expected to be a major topic at a meeting between Yi and the "two Kims" yesterday. But none of the three offered an explanation of the issues after the meeting. Emerging from the meeting, however, the three talked to reporters as if their discussions had focused on the nation's economic situation instead of the party's national convention, which is expected to pick a new president. Kim Yong-sam said their discussion dealt with the nation's economic issues, problems concerning the two Kims' admission to the NKDP and Yi's recent "secret" meeting with No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. Yi and Kim Tae-chung, who said the three shared the view that the economic problems of rural areas and small industries are serious, appeared to be trying to avoid mentioning the NKDP national convention 1-2 August. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jul 85 p 47

TWO KIMS' RESTRAINT URGED--New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u wore a gloomy expression yesterday after he heard the "two Kims" debate over the separation between them of presidential and party leadership candidacy on Wednesday. Urging the two Kims to restrain themselves, Yi was quoted as telling them, "We, colleagues, are fated to live and die together. Yi said, "I told the two Kims that they would never bear fruits, so long as they strive for democratization only with hopes to obtain something or to win some position." In the Wednesday meeting, Yi was learned to have stressed that the two Kims "can make rash misjudgments by being over anxious and hasty. God never designated the two of them as sole party president and presidential candidates." He said, "...it is regrettable that politicians have failed to correctly grasp the reality which the nation is faced with." /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jul 85 p 47

DJP ASSUMES 'TOUGH' STANCE--The ruling Democratic Justice Party has got tough unexpectedly against the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party's demand for the convocation of an extra house session within this month. Party sources said that Wednesday's meeting of Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Yi Min-u "might have stimulated party leaders." "They (the two Kims) intervened into parliamentary matters while they are not even Assembly men," the sources pointed out. The two Kims and Yi called their meeting for the convocation of the special session by Monday at the latest to deal with the legal status of Kim Tae-chung. The DJP had shown somewhat a flexible attitude toward the NDP's demand until Wednesday. As to the "threat" of the NDP to call the session unilaterally, party chairman No Tae-u recalled that the DJP had restrained itself from calling the previous inaugural session of the new Assembly in May. Meanwhile, many NDP officials expressed displeasure with the two Kims' debate on leadership. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jul 85 p 47

NO AMNESTY FOR TAE-CHUNG--The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday ruled out the possibility that the government would take advantage of Constitution Day (July 17) to grant amnesty to Kim Tae-chung and restore his civil rights. In an informal meeting with reporters, a senior DJP official said, "Do you think Constitution Day provides an occasion for special amnesty and restoration of civil rights?" "The true meaning of Constitution Day lies in renewing the determination to safeguard the constitution," said the official. He added that the government has never before granted clemency on Constitution Day. Meanwhile, there has been sporadic speculation that the government may grant amnesty to Kim, restore his civil rights and release "prisoners of conscience" on the forthcoming Constitution Day. Kim is now under a suspended 20-year prison term, and is banned from engaging in political activities by law. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jun 85 p 1 SK]

CHONG-PIL NOT RETURNING TO POLITICS--Kim Chong-nak, Kim Chong-pil's brother, and president of Korea Takoma Shipyard, said, on 26 June, that his brother, who has been facing a vortex of rumors on his home-coming and resumption of political activities, is, in fact, in a state of complete severance from politics, and that it is difficult to tell when he will return to the country. President Kim said, referring to the Association of Like-Minded Persons for the Revival of the people, which has been known to have been formed for his brother, that his brother did not show any interest in this organization and that his frame of mind is to have those concerned leave him alone, so that he can rest. Thus, President Kim denied a rumor concerning attempts by his brother to seek a way to resume political activities with former members of the defunct Democratic Republican Party. President Kim said that his brother did not meet with Kim Tae-chung last July, when the latter asked him, on several occasions for a meeting. [Article from the column "News Behind the News"] [Excerpts] [Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 27 Jun 85 p 3 SK]

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STUDENTS MEET--At 1400 on the afternoon of 26 June, the National Federation of Students held a meeting of student representatives on the Seoul National University [SNU] campus. The meeting continued throughout the night. The meeting, participated in by 21 student representatives from 21 universities across the country, including SNU, Korea University, Yonsei University, Songgyungwan University, Pusan University, and Chonnam University, evaluated the student organization's activities conducted during the first semester and then discussed such matters as the direction the student movement should follow during the summer vacation, the steps that should be taken with regard to the continued arrests and imprisonment of the cadre members of the organization, and matters necessary for realizing an interview with U.S. Ambassador Walker. [Text] [Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 27 Jun 85 p 11 SK]

LABOR DISPUTES DISCUSSED--At noon on 27 June, NKDP President Yi Min-u and CPD Chairman Kim Yong-sam exchanged views on the current situation over lunch at a restaurant in Seoul called the Diplomatic Club. At the luncheon meeting, not planned in advance, but, rather, arranged suddenly, as a mountain-climbing trip by the Democratic Mountain-climbing Association, led by Chairman Kim, which goes climbing every Thursday, was cancelled because of rain, the two men mainly discussed the ever-deepening labor disputes and methods employed by the government and ruling party to deal with the disputes. The two men also discussed issues concerning the NKDP's coming national convention. The two reportedly concurred

in the view that because the upcoming national convention is the first to be held after the party merged with another opposition party, it should focus on an atmosphere of unity, and that it must serve as an opportunity of effectively promoting democratization. [From the column "Tidbits"] [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 Jun 85 p 2 SK]

EWHA STUDENTS BOOKED--Two students of Ewha Woman's University in Seoul were booked yesterday on charges of violating laws on assembly and demonstrations and of disorderly conduct. According to the Mapo Police Station, Yu E-kyong, 21, and Ko Hui-chong, 20, both sophomores, staged a street demonstration with about 10 other students in front of a labor office in Yomni-dong, Mapo-gu, western Seoul, around 5:30 am last Friday. They hurled incendiaries and stones at the labor office building and distributed antigovernment leaflets, police said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jul 85 p 8]

STUDENT ACTIVIST INDICTED--The Seoul District Prosecution yesterday indicted Kim Min-sok, chairman of the National Federation of Student Associations, on charges of having engineered the 4-day seizure of the U.S. Information Service library in late May. Kim, 22, concurrently president of the students' council of Seoul National University, is also accused of having organized student demonstrations during the first semester. In the latest case, Kim is blamed for having masterminded an antigovernment rally, titled the Grand National Forum on the Kwangju Incident, on 7 June. He was caught by the police while leaving the SNU campus after the gathering, which was attended by some 5,000 students from over 15 universities and also members of dissident groups. With his arrest, the number of the students arrested and indicted in connection with the sitin at the U.S. facility rose to 20. According to the prosecution, it still needs more investigation to determine whether to charge him with the violation of the National Security Code. Of the students arrested, only Han Un-gyong, who led the sitin protest at the USIS, was accused of having violated the law. Meanwhile, it was learned that 24 students are currently under the prosecution probe for their involvement in various demonstrations led by the so-called Sammintu committee and other antigovernment activities. The first hearing on the USIS case will be held in 15 July by a three-member panel of the Seoul District Criminal Court. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jul 85 p 8]

SENTENCES FOR CENTER ATTACKERS--The prosecution here yesterday demanded 2 to 3 years in prison for four students of Pusan College presently on trial for stoning the U.S. Cultural Center last April. Prosecutor Choe Hyo-chin of the Pusan District Court demanded 3 years for Chong Kwang-mo, 22, a senior, and Kwon Yong-dae, 22, also a senior, and 2 years for Kwon is a senior and So is a junior. The four were arrested after they allegedly led a demonstration in front of the cultural center around 7:20 pm on 9 April. The demonstrators smashed 11 windows with rocks. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jul 85 p 8]

OPTION ON JOINING COUNCIL--Students at universities and colleges may not automatically become members of the student council. To this end, the Education Ministry is working on an amendment to the pertinent law hopefully to be enforced beginning this fall semester. This was let on by Chang Pyong-kyu, assistant minister for educational policy, over the weekend in a meeting in Sokcho, Kwangwon-do with professors in charge of student guidance at universities. At present, all students automatically become members of the council upon entering

the higher learning institutions, let alone the payment of fees. Chang said in the meeting that it was more desirable to leave the matter of joining the student council to the option of students instead of making it mandatory. However, he admitted of the legal obstacle with regard to the matter of projected membership on an optional basis by students. Under the present system, students are exempt from civil defense drill if they are a member of a student council which replaced the Student Defense Corps. Chang said his ministry is in consultation with the Home Ministry to ensure the exemption to all students irrespective of whether they join the student council or not. Meanwhile, it was observed that the ministry's move is to wean the activist students, besides that they are serving as breeding grounds for student activism. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jul 85 p 8/

STUDENTS PROTEST SUPPRESSION--Some 50 students of Ewha Womans University in Seoul were sitting down at the student hall yesterday in protest over what they described as a suppression of student rural activities. The students, who are members of a student council committee for rural services, staged the sitin at 8:30 pm Monday, seizing the office of the student affairs dean and the second floor of the hall. They charged that the nationwide phenomenon of local residents' boycott of student service corps was due to the government maneuvering against college students. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jul 85 p 8/

COLLEGIANS FACE TRIALS--Seoul police yesterday referred 23 university students to summary court trials for their roles in Saturday's street demonstration in front of the Kuro Industrial Complex near Youngdungpo. They are among the 67 students apprehended by police Saturday evening for staging the 40-minute demonstration, demanding a freer labor movement. The remaining 44 students were released with warnings, police said. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jul 85 p 8/

MEETINGS ON CAMPUS ISSUES--Various meetings on campus issues have been held recently across the country, apparently to prepare for possible campus unrest in the coming second semester. According to the Ministry of Education yesterday, about 200 professors from colleges and universities are now holding a meeting on ways to guide their students at the Kukdong Hotel in Pusan. The 4-day meeting is to end tomorrow. Presidents of the nation's 11 national universities are scheduled to hold a meeting at Mt Sorak in Kangwon-do next week to discuss common issues of interest, ministry officials said. Deans of student affairs from the 11 national universities already met at Chunbuk National University in Chongju 6 July. Topics of the meeting centered on ways to offer better counselling to the everincreasing number of coeds, ministry officials said. The participants had decided to appoint officials who would be in charge of coed affairs. Education meetings held this month include the one attended by presidents of the nation's 45 national and private universities. At the 3-day meeting held at the Academy of Korean Studies late last week, the presidents had expressed their thoughts on calling for government intervention in violent campus unrests. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jul 85 p 1/

WORKERS, STUDENTS STAGE RALLY--About 120 college students and laborers staged a rally at Yonsei University yesterday, calling for the immediate release of students and workers being detained by police. The students from seven major universities in Seoul and workers from the Kuro Industrial Complex in southwestern Seoul gathered at the university library at 2:30 pm and issued a seven-point resolution, including the resignation of the education minister and director of the National Police Headquarters. After the meeting, they demonstrated on the campus. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jul 85 p 8/

STUDENTS OCCUPY UNIVERSITY LIBRARY--Approximately 300 students of Yonsei University occupied the school library Friday to protest against the government's alleged crackdown on student and labor activities. The protest rally was joined by 17 parents of those students who were arrested by investigation authorities for their participation in antigovernment activities and the seizure of USIS library in Seoul. The gathering started with the opening speech by Chong Tae-kon, 22, a senior of the university who is one of students wanted by the authorities. The participants demanded that the arrested students should be freed at an early date and that the government should stop the crackdown on labor union activities. Father of Hahn On-kyong, 22, a senior of Yonsei who was arrested, said in a statement that the demonstration by students stems purely from patriotic spirit. Sohn Chong-mok, 22, a senior from Yonsei, and Miss Han Sin-cha, 22, a senior from Ewha Womans University, were taken by police for investigation for having allegedly masterminded the university library occupation. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jul 85 p 8/

USIS OCCUPIERS' RELEASE DEMANDED--About 100 students of the Seoul National University staged a demonstration yesterday afternoon in Yongsan, demanding the release of the 20 college students who now stand trial for their seizure of the USIS library in Seoul. The police led away two students for allegedly leading the street protest which lasted for about 10 minutes at the Namyong intersection beginning 2 pm. The students sprayed leaflets calling for the freedom of the 20 students. Meanwhile, 20 parents held a street rally in front of the now demolished Kukje Theater near the Kwanghamun intersection in the afternoon, shouting for the release of their sons and daughters under arrest in connection with the 23-26 May occupation of the USIS library. They were taken away by the police for questioning. The parents took to the streets after attending the opening day trial for the 20 students. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jul 85 p 8/

FIRE DESTROYS PRESS OFFICE--A fire broke out in the data room of the Korea University press office Sunday afternoon, burning those copies of the university paper issued between 1960 and June 1985. Also burned were about 2,000 paper moulds dating back to the inaugural issue and copies of national dailies. The press office is on the third floor of the university's public-relations building. Police were investigating the exact cause of the fire. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jul 85 p 8/

STATISTICS ON STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS--Since March 1984, when the government withdrew police officers from university campuses, a total of 3,877 student disturbances have occurred, the education ministry reported here Tuesday.

According to a white paper on university disturbances issued by the ministry, 1,792 incidents (57 percent of the total) occurred between March and June of this year. The increase in student uprising coincides with the change in the nation's political climate since the last general elections were held in February. The new Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), which advocates constitutional reform and restoration of political rights for dissident leaders, emerged from the elections as the major opposition party with 102 seats in the National Assembly. In the past 16 months, 305 street demonstrations broke out. Of that total, 139 occurred between March and June, representing a three-fold increase from the same period last year, when 55 street demonstrations were reported. A total of 985,633 students participated in the disturbances, which included unlawful assembly, demonstrations and sit-in strikes, the white paper indicated. The ministry said that about 600 students from 33 universities and colleges were punished for instigating the disturbances. As a result of the confrontations, 181 students and 4,202 policemen were injured, according to the white paper. In March 1984, the government withdrew police officers from campuses in a move to grant autonomy to the universities. /Text/ /Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT 16 Jul 85/

VICE ASSEMBLY SPEAKER--Seoul, 10 Jul (OANA-YONHAP)--Kim Nok-yong, vice speaker of South Korea's National Assembly, died Wednesday morning at a hospital in Tokyo, following a prolonged illness. He was 61. The vice speaker, who served concurrently as vice president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), is survived by his wife, Cho Yong-chang, a son and a daughter. He was elected to the National Assembly four times from an electoral district in Kwangju, the capital of South Cholla province. He also served as acting president of the now defunct opposition Democratic Unification Party. Kim helped to establish the NKDP earlier this year. He was later named vice president of the NKDP, which emerged as the major opposition force in the 12 February parliamentary elections. /Excerpts/ /Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 10 Jul 85/

VICE ECONOMIC PLANNING MINISTER--Seoul, 10 Jul (YONHAP)--The government named Rep Mun Hui-kap of the ruling Democratic Justice Party as vice economic planning minister effective Thursday, a government spokesman said Wednesday. Mun, 48, will replace Kim Hung-ki who was designated as the governor of the state-run Korea Development Bank. The government also appointed Han Chin-hui, 56, vice labor minister. Han, who has served as the president of the Korea Labor Welfare Corp since 1980, is replacing Chong Tong-chol. Kwon Won-ki, 50, a standing member of the Atomic Energy Committee, was made vice science and technology minister, succeeding Rep Cho Kyong-mok, the spokesman said. /Text/ /Seoul YONHAP in English 0926 GMT 10 Jul 85/

COMMENTS OF NO TAE-U--No Tae-u, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, stressed yesterday that the DJP should reinforce its position as a strong ruling party in order to win the people's trust. Presiding over a lawmakers' meeting, No said the DJP lawmakers should be ideologically armed to achieve the goals of the Fifth Republic. Those who took the floor claimed that the opposition New Korea Democratic Party unilaterally convened a special National Assembly session to serve its own partisan interests. Rep Cho Ki-sang asserted that the opposition, with its unilateral convocation of the special session, aims to assume political power after creating a political catastrophe. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jul 85 p 4/

CONVENTION BARRED FROM ELECTION PRESIDENT--The constitution of the New Korea Democratic Party bars the upcoming special national convention from electing a party president in open competition, it was belatedly known yesterday. Party Secretary General Yi Taek-ton said the constitution stipulates that the 2-year term of the present NKDP president expire on the eve of a biennial regular convention. The constitution also provides that the founding convention January 18 be regarded as a regular convention, Yi pointed out. If the special convention scheduled for August 1-2 is to pick new party leaders, the incumbent party president and vice presidents should resign voluntarily or votes of no confidence should be initiated against them, he explained. The secretary general said it needs a political decision to determine whether the forthcoming special convention can elect new party leaders. Political observers said rival factions of the NKDP are expected to haggle over the constitutionality of electing new party presidents in the approaching special convention. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/642

1 August 1985

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

5-YEAR PLAN DETAILED AND REVIEWED

Planning Board Details Plan

SK130433 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT 13 Jul 85

/Text/ Seoul, 13 Jul (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to achieve economic growth rate of seven percent per year during the nation's Sixth 5-year Socioeconomic Development Plan (1987-91), the Economic Planning Board (EPB) announced Saturday.

The 7 percent goal, which is 0.5 percentage points under that of the ongoing 5-year plan, was part of the guidelines for the next 5-year plan presented by the EPB at the third and final policy consultative meeting held at the Korea Development Institute.

Korea's gross national product (GNP) is expected to increase from 82.5 billion U.S. dollars in 1985 to 156.4 billion dollars in 1991 at current market prices, boosting per capita GNP from 2,003 dollars to 3,501 dollars.

As a result of the increased economic growth, Korea will enjoy surpluses in its current account during the 1987-91 period, the EPB predicted. Korea is expected to achieve surpluses of 200 million dollars in 1987 and 2.2 billion dollars in 1991.

The nation's outstanding foreign debt will increase from 43.1 billion dollars last year to 48.2 billion dollars in 1987, and again to 51.6 billion dollars in 1991, according to the EPB's guidelines.

Korea's net foreign debt, however, will decrease from 34.7 billion dollars to 29.7 billion dollars during the 5-year period. The net foreign debt equals outstanding foreign debt minus foreign assets.

The 0.5 percentage-point reduction in the EPB's growth rate target compensates for the planned replacement of foreign capital with domestic savings for enhanced investment the DPB explained.

As a result, the domestic savings ratio is expected to grow from 28 percent this year to 33 percent in 1991. To increase the savings ratio in the public sector, the tax burden ratio will be raised from 19.8 percent this year to 22 percent in 1991.

1 August 1985

The EPB predicted that exports will increase by an annual average of nine percent in real terms, reaching 59 billion dollars in 1991. The export figure, compared with a projected 56.5 billion dollars in imports, will result in a trade surplus of 2.5 billion dollars.

The 7 percent growth rate would create 350,000 new jobs annually during the 5-year period and would maintain an unemployment rate of only about 4 percent.

In 1991, employment in the primary industries will decrease, and employment in the tertiary industry will account for 55 percent of the total work force, according to the EPB's forecast.

The EPB also predicted that Korea's population will reach 44.7 million in 1991 and that the population growth rate will be limited to 1.3 percent.

The guidelines emphasize the development of the machinery, electronics, automobile and parts and components industries.

Daily on 5-Year Plan

SK170236 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Jul 85 p 4

/Editorial: "New 5-year Plan"/

/Text/ The government has envisaged an average annual GNP growth of seven percent during the nation's Sixth 5-year Economic and Social Development Plan period, starting in 1987, when the international balance of payments is projected to be balanced.

These macroeconomic targets, though presented only as a tentative projection in a draft of the new 5-year development plan, deserves keen public concern.

The country attained more than seven percent economic growth during the first three consecutive 5-year development plan period, while the GNP growth in the following years slowed down to fall short of the original projections.

This implies that our economic environment has changed, if not having been aggravated, as the nation's economic scale grew. For instance, the Korean economy has had to face difficulties stemming from the worsening world trade environment.

Among various precarious factors still overshadowing the national economy are the evergrowing foreign debt burden and the widening income gap between the upper and lower social strata, as well as an uncertainty in political prospects.

Particularly notable in the draft 5-year plan are projections for a substantial improvement of the international payments position and a drastic increase in domestic savings, enough to cover the total demand for investment without depending on further foreign loans.

According to the draft, the nation would attain a trade surplus beginning in 1987, while its savings rate would increase to 33 percent in the goal year of 1991 so as to dissipate the need of foreign capital for new investments.

It is suggested that concerted efforts should be made to map out means to increase efficiency in investments and to develop the nation's growth potentials by eliminating all inefficiencies in the economic sector.

Among other projections, questionable is the attainment of an average nine percent export growth during the 1987-91 period, while slowing down imports to balance the trade account in 1986 and to mark a trade surplus of \$2.2 billion in 1991, a plan which may be impaired by another government scheme to increase the import liberalization rate to more than 95 percent in 1988.

Stressed for a successful implementation of the new 5-year plan is the placing of emphasis on encouraging private enterprisers to lead the economy, a steady increase in employment, a sustained growth of the medium-income brackets and the elevation of the living standards of the low-income earners.

CSO: 4100/642

S. KORE/ECONOMY

DAILY URGES LABOR-MANAGEMENT MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

SK100104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jul 85 p 4

/Editorial: "Labor-management Relations"

/Text/ Labor-management problems have become ever more important to our society in chime with Korea's rapid industrialization. Whereas almost 80 percent of the nation's work force was engaged in farming only two decades ago, the ratio has now decreased to 30 percent.

Thus many more Koreans have become wage-earners at various industrial establishments, making industrial relations increasingly complicated. But it is doubtful that proper efforts have been exerted to meet the growing importance of relations between employers and employees.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party has done well to step up its efforts to help ensure harmonious labor-management relations. The party has decided to set up an ad hoc committee to improve its labor policies and better protect the rights of workers. The improvements include revising labor laws, bettering working conditions, protecting employees from undue practices of entrepreneurs, and easing restrictions on establishing labor unions and their activities.

The DJP decision coincided with the Ministry of Labor Affairs' announcement that it will seek to punish business owners who hamper the organization of labor unions or trigger labor-management disputes by dismissing their employees without justifiable reasons.

Such efforts are rather overdue in view of the recent wave of labor disputes. According to the ministry, there were 126 labor disputes during the first 5 months of this year, a rise of 25 percent over last year's corresponding period. Of them, 32 cases are said to have been caused by improper actions of employers.

Nonetheless, efforts to protect the rights of workers should in no way be used to justify acts aimed at stirring social unrest. These acts, if allowed to prevail, will serve no one's interests. We cannot afford to slow our production endeavors--either for individual or group causes.

Employers should be more sympathetic to their employees' needs. They should discard any preconceptions that labor unions will only hinder their interests.

Establishing a reasonable and trustful bridge between labor and management will assure the latter of precluding any devastating consequences. Employees, meanwhile, must try to understand financial positions of their employers.

The entrepreneurs must be more aware of their responsibilities to society in addition to their profitseeking instincts. They should try to convince their employees that they are doing their best for the good of the workers. Sincerity is needed on both sides.

We cannot create a welfare society without paying more attention to the needs of our workers. We should be more mindful of the spiritual values necessary for the type of society we hope to build.

CSO: 4100/642

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

DAEWOO APPAREL RESIGNATIONS--About 120 employees of the Daewoo Apparel Co and Boohung Corp have tendered resignations, which were accepted by the firms, it was learned yesterday. The two firms were embroiled recently in violent demonstrations. In connection with violent sitin protests that lasted for 6 days at the Daewoo, 17 workers had been taken away to the police for questioning. The sitin protest drew public concern since it was allegedly engineered by a few students who entered the firm as menial workers to incite labor unrest after concealing their high educational background. Meanwhile, police authorities started investigating the workers who violently broke up the sitin. In order to repempt violent demonstrations at industrial worksties, Labor Minister Cho Chol-kwon yesterday said that his ministry will be out in full to check "unlawful" practices against the interest of workers by using all administrative power. In a meeting of labor inspectors, he called upon them to lead the employers of the firms in their jurisdiction into voluntarily improving the working conditions so that workers may not be tempted into resorting to illegal group action in order to get their demand. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jul 85 p 8/

DAEWOO APPAREL VIOLENCE PROBED--Seoul prosecution authorities yesterday began investigating an allegation that nonunion employees of the three garment factories in the Kuro Industrial Complex area used violence to end sitins late last month by their unionized colleagues. The Seoul Nambu Prosecutor's Office too the action in connection with a class action lawsuit filed by union employees from the companies that claimed they were brutally assaulted by the nonunion members who interferred to end the strikes. The three companies involved are the Daewoo Apparel Co, Karibong Electronics Corp and Buhung Co. In the suit against a total of 111 nonunion employees of the 3 firms, many of them in managerial positions, the nonunion employees of Daewoo Apparel and Buhung asserted that they were assaulted with steel pipes and wooden clubs by the nonunion members 28 and 29 June in a bid to forcibly remove the protestors. The Karibong union members claimed that they were assaulted by nonunion members at a bus stop in front of their factory on 1 July because they had participated in the strike. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jul 85 p 8/

FARMERS STAGE RALLY--Over 50 cattle farmers near Umsong, Chungchong-pukto, marched to the town with bulls and cows aboard motored cultivators, demanding compensation for the everfalling prices yesterday. They asserted that the government should make up for their financial loss caused by a decrease in

cattle price, arguing that the dip has resulted from an inconsistent policy of the Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry. Some 20 of the cattel-raisers, mostly members of the Catholic Farmers Association, give up the demonstration on the way to the town in compliance with strong advice by county heads and police chiefs. Other demonstrators stated a sitin at a Catholic church in Umsong for about 2 hours. They dispersed voluntarily at around noon. The rally calling for the compensation of plummetting cattle prices is the second of its kind, following a sit-down during a seminar at a hall of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry building Thursday. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jul 85 p 8/

ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENTS CALLED FOR--Seoul, July 1, (YONHAP)--South Korea will not attain its original goal of 7.5 percent economic growth this year, unless drastic improvements are made in domestic and external economic conditions during the second half, Sin Pyong-hyon, deputy prime minister and Economic Planning Board (EPB) minister, predicted Monday. At a meeting of EPB officials, Sin attributed the sluggishness during the first half to low economic growth in the United States and Japan and to the strengthening of trade barriers in advanced nations. During the second half, however, the external economic situation is expected to improve, as a result of expanding growth rates among developed countries, the lowering of interest rates and the falling price of oil, Sin Shin said. Accordingly, the government must make strenuous efforts to take advantage of the expected worldwide economic upturn by achieving a growth of at least 7 percent for this year, Sin said. The deputy prime minister also called for the resolution of labor disputes, the simplification of various export financing and procedures and the improvement of the investment environment in order to promote the growth of Korea's economy. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0639 GMT 1 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/606

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

DAILY VIEWS NEW MOVES IN LABOR DISPUTES

Labor Strikes

SK270022 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "New Phase in Labor Dispute"]

[Text] Arousing keen public concern is a new development in labor dispute, in which a strike by workers at a plant touched off a chain of sympathy sit-ins at nearby worksites, all located in the same industrial complex but having no business relations with each other.

That phenomenon has taken place at the Kuro Industrial Complex in the western outskirts of Seoul this week, as more than 1,000 workers at six workshops staged sit-in demonstrations in support of a labor strike at the Daewoo Apparel Co.

The Daewoo dispute, shutting down the garment plant, flared up last Monday when about 250 production-line workers started a sit-in demanding the release of three leaders of their unit trade union, who had been arrested by police last week on charges of having masterminded strikes on five occasions earlier in the year.

While the sympathy sit-ins were reportedly to back up the Daewoo workers' protest against what they asserted a suppression of trade union activity, such a new phase in labor disputes featuring chain reactions is indeed an alarming development which must be promptly and effectively tackled with astute and comprehensive efforts by all parties concerned.

First of all, workers are called upon to be discreet and rational in presenting their grievances, lest overly excessive actions--acts often resorting to violence and destruction of company facilities--should result in closing down the company they work for.

On the part of entrepreneurs, greater attention than ever needs to be applied to maintain harmonious labor-management relations, by paying remunerative wages to the workers and by closely heeding to their potential grievances.

Then, the labor administration authorities should break from their conventional posture in coping with such a new trend in labor dispute and make forward-moving efforts to streamline institutional devices, including labor-related laws, and the actual performance of their supervisory function in smoothing labor-management relations at worksites across the country.

Amendment of Labor-related Laws

SK270009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Rep Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, said yesterday that his party would strive to have labor-related laws amended in the forthcoming regular house session to open in September.

Expressing serious worry about on-going labor disputes in Seoul and Kyonggi-do areas, he said, "Labor unrests enter a dangerous phase as the nation's economy has plunged into deep recession."

Party sources said that the NDP plans to draft amendments to labor laws by early next month and will finalize its own versions by the middle of next month after holding public hearings and seminars.

Rep Yi expressed fear that the on-going labor disputes in the Kuro Industrial Complex (in Seoul) is likely to blow up "before our efforts to solve the problems peacefully between workers and companies produce any fruits."

He was referring to the labor unrest in the Daewoo Apparel, in which workers have for the third consecutive day held a sit-in protest against the imprisonment of three unionists and have gained support from three nearby industrial factories.

Rep Yi went on, "We are ready to announce measures soon to solve the problems after conducting a probe of the cases." The NDP dispatched a group of party members to the sites of the labor disputes, but they could not approach there, a party official said.

In the related development, the Council for the Promotion of Democracy co-chaired by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam formed a 10-member special panel to deal with the labor problems.

In a meeting of the committee, the two Kims were said to have stressed that the on-going labor unrest, which has involved some student activists, should be carefully tackled in view of the nation's future."

On-Going Labor Disputes

SK280048 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party called yesterday for the convocation of the National Assembly Health-Social Affairs Committee this week to deal with on-going labor disputes in Seoul and Kyonggi-do areas.

Party President Yi Min-u made the demand and ordered floor leader Kim Tong-yong to negotiate with ruling party floor leader Yi Chong-chan, but the Democratic Justice Party showed a negative response to the NDP's request.

NDP President Yi concluded that the phase of the present labor disputes became serious, and will soon disclose the party's position on the problem in a press conference.

Twelve industrial workers from eight companies in Kyonggi-do and Incheon City are continuing a sit-in protest at the main conference room of the party headquarters from last Monday, and are now engaged in a hunger-strike. They are asking the NDP to take a bold step for their welfare.

The young demonstrators have demanded that the NDP should help them to be re-employed at their original work places. They requested the opposition party to work for the realization of the three basic rights of workers as well as the introduction of the minimum wage system.

On Wednesday, a fired worker joined the protest and another group of 35 women workers launched a sit-in protest at the headquarters of the NDP's Chongno-Chunggu chapter headed by party President Yi.

In support of the workers of the Daewoo Apparel Co, the protesters demanded the release of three arrested unionists. As of yesterday, workers of five nearby companies joined in the sit-in protest of the Daewoo Apparel workers.

Party President Yi gave a phone call to Labor Minister Cho Chol-kwon in the morning, and complained about the power and water supply which had been cut off at the Daewoo Company.

Rep Ho Kyong-man, chairman of the Human Rights Protection Committee, and three members of the party visited the protest site along with a Labor Ministry official to look into the situation.

Ranking officials of the NDP expressed fear that labor disputes might spread on a nation-wide scale and develop into "political struggles" as workers ally with student activists.

An NDP official said that the party has been working on measures to keep labor disputes from being further worsening in the conviction that they can have a serious impact on the current political situation.

The NDP plans to submit to the National Assembly this autumn amendment bills on labor-related laws calling for the easing of control on labor union movements.

One draft seeks "limited" permission of labor unions' political activities and the abolition of a clause that has banned the intervention of a third party in labor unionist activities.

NKDP Members 'Beaten'

SK280037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] Two opposition lawmakers affiliated with the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD) were allegedly "man-handled," and bread and cantons of milk they had were confiscated by some 50 nonunion members of the strike-ridden Daewoo Apparel Co yesterday.

Reps Kim Tong-chu, 41, and An Tong-son, 50, both of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), alleged that they were "beaten" when they visited the company around 4 PM to deliver bread and milk to the 150 production-line workers who have been on strike since Monday.

The two were among five opposition lawmakers who visited the company "in prior consultation with the minister of labor affairs."

Han Kwang-ok, spokesman for the CPD, insisted later that company officials escorted the lawmakers to the site of sit-in "intentionally" through a place where a group of nonunion members were staying. The nonunion members are said to be opposed to the current sit-in by the union members.

Meanwhile, some 250 workers of Hyosung Corp and Sonil Textile Co voluntarily ended yesterday 3-day sit-ins that they held in support of the Daewoo Apparel strikers.

However, some 150 workers of Daewoo Apparel continued their sit-in for the fourth consecutive day yesterday demanding the release of three labor union leaders arrested last week allegedly for anti-government protests and demands for abolition of labor laws.

In a related development, an estimated 100 college students and dismissed workers staged sporadic demonstrations in areas near the complex Wednesday evening in support of the Daewoo Apparel protesters.

Nonunion Workers Oppose Strike

SK290042 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The 5-day-old strike by some 100 workers of Daewoo Apparel Co yesterday met a strong objection of over 500 non-union workers, who staged an "antistrike" sit-in, arguing that the strikers cannot represent all the employs.

Some 250 workers of the garment manufacturer, who later dwindled to about 100, started a sit-in protest on the second floor of a factory on Monday, demanding the release of three leaders of their labor union.

The four-hour anti-strike sit-in by the non-union workers was triggered by a company's announcement that the operation would be "indefinitely" suspended at two of the three factories, including the factory hit by the walkout, due to the strike by "some" workers.

With placards, reading "We Don't Want The Company To Close Due To 2000 Impure Labor Union Members," the non-union workers gathered some 50 meters away from the strike site.

On the fifth day of the strike, 19 of the protesters, who had eaten no food during the strike, fainted from hunger and were immediately taken to hospital.

NKDP To Call for Special Session

SK300040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jun 85 p 1

[By Yi Song-yol, staff reporter]

[Text] KUMI, Kyongsangbuk-do--The opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], plans to call for a special National Assembly session to look into police raids on university campuses and a "forced dispersion of strikers" at Daewoo Apparel Co. In a news conference, party President Yi Min-u said that the NKDP will hold a meeting of senior officials today to examine the two incidents. He also said, "The sooner the special session is held, the better." Yi came here to attend a local party chapter inauguration rally.

CSO: 4100/606

1 August 1985

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

ROK SEES FIRST CASE OF AIDS

SK280821 Seoul YONHAP in English 0813 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 28 (YONHAP)--The deadly acquired immune deficiency syndrome (Aids) has been reported for the first time in South Korea, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs said Friday.

A 53-year-old American professor working for a university here has been found to be infected with the so-called "modern leprosy," a medical examination at the Yonsei University Hospital here indicated.

Aids, which was first discovered in the United States in 1981, is a stubborn disease for which there are no cures or remedies.

People who contract Aids gradually lose their immune capabilities, and if they contract another disease, they will inevitably succumb to that disease.

Aids enters the body through blood. Its symptoms include brisk loss of weight, fever, coughing, fatigue and diarrhea, a medical doctor said.

In the past, most Aids victims have been homosexuals, drug addicts and recipients of blood transfusions.

In recent months, Aids has been in neighboring Japan, as well as in Southeast Asia.

The ministry said that about 11,000 cases of the horrible affection have been reported throughout the world since 1981 and that nearly 5,000 patients (40 percent of them) have died.

The ministry decided to arrange through medical examinations for Koreans who have become closely acquainted with the American in order to find out whether Aids has spread to Korea.

CSO: 4100/606

S.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

PRC FINE ART WORKS--Report by correspondent Chang Song-won from Tokyo--The Japanese daily SEKAI, published in Tokyo, reported on 27 June that negotiations held between South Korea and Red China to exhibit Red Chinese fine art works in South Korea has almost entered the stage of final agreement. The daily reported that through this cultural function, the preparatory work for which has been forged ahead with under the mediation of a South Korea-affiliated enterprise called Tong-a Enterprise in Hong Kong (president--Yi Yang-ung) and a Red China-affiliated enterprise called (isinkongsa) (president--Chon Yon-pyong), antique fine art works and curios collected by (Sung Koje), an antique fine arts works and curios trader in Beijing, will be exhibited in South Korea for several months. According to the daily, (Sung Koje) has already completed the transport of works to be exhibited. The daily reported that Red China has already sounded out North Korea's reaction to this exhibition, and that North Korea has not raised objection to it. [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Jun 85 p 4 SK]

DIRECT NEWS EXCHANGE INAUGURATED--Seoul, 16 Jul (OANA-YONHAP)--The YONHAP NEWS AGENCY and the QATAR NEWS AGENCY of Qatar Tuesday inaugurated direct news exchange service via satellite-linked international circuit. The two agencies concluded a bilateral agreement in April of last year. YONHAP maintains similar news exchange agreements with GNA of Bahrain, WAM of the United Arab Emirates and SPA of Saudi Arabia by radio and telex circuits. This is the first time, however, that the Korean news organization has transmitted its service through an exclusive circuit. In inaugurating the new exchange service, YONHAP President Chung Chong-sik said it would revive the mutual respect and friendship between the Arabs and Koreans, which began in the 9th century. The initiation of the bilateral service on Tuesday brought the number of foreign news agencies with which YONHAP exchanges new to more than 40. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1227 GMT 16 Jul 85/]

CSO: 4100/642

1 August 1985

S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CONTROVERSY OVER FINGERPRINTING GROWS

Improved Legal Status Urged

SK120255 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT 12 Jul 85

/Text/ Tokyo, 11 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korean Vice Justice Minister Kim Chong-kon urged Japanese Justice Minister Hitoshi Shimasaki Thursday to make fundamental changes in Japan's controversial system of fingerprinting foreign residents.

In a meeting here Thursday afternoon, Kim demanded that the legal status of Korean residents in Japan be improved, describing the fingerprinting system as an "unprecedentedly discriminatory law" against resident aliens.

Shimasaki was noncommittal in his response to Kim's remarks, saying that Japan will continue to make working-level contacts with South Korea to review the fingerprinting requirements.

Under Japan's alien registration law, foreigners living in Japan for more than 1 year must have their fingerprints stamped on alien registration cards, which they are required to carry with them at all times.

The approximately 670,000 Korean nationals now living in Japan represent about 83 percent of the nation's total alien population.

The South Korean vice minister arrived in Tokyo Tuesday, via Taiwan, for a 4-day visit.

Rights Group's Antifingerprinting Campaign

SK151140 Seoul YONHAP in English 1126 GMT 15 Jul 85

/Text/ Seoul, 15 Jul (YONHAP)--The International Human Rights League of Korea has successfully ended a campaign to collect signatures from 1 million Korean people as a way to press for the abolition of the controversial fingerprinting system required for foreigners in Japan, a league official here said Monday.

In an effort to join some 680,000 Korean residents in Japan in staging a drive to refuse fingerprinting, the league has launched the campaign here and in other major Korean cities since 10 May.

The Korean nationals residing in Japan represent about 83 percent of the countries total alien population.

Along with "the 1-million signature collecting document," the league, headed by Kim Yon-chun, sent letters calling for the abolition of the system to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Chairman Sakada of the Japanese House of Representatives and the chairman of the UN Human Rights Commission, the official said.

Under Japan's alien registration law, foreigners living in Japan for more than 1 year must have their fingerprints stamped on their registration cards, which they are required to carry with them at all times.

Mindan Official Refuses Fingerprinting

SK160215 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD inEnglish 16 Jul 85 p 8

/Text/ Yokyo (YONHAP)--One of the top officials of Mindan, the Pro-Seoul Association of Korean Residents in Japan, refused to be fingerprinted Saturday when he applied for the renewal of his alien registration card. Kim Su-tae, chairman of the Tokyo branch headquarters of Mindan said, "I refused to be fingerprinted for the sake of my conscience and Korean children born and growing up in Japan. I acted as an individual, not as a Mindan official." The Japanese authorities, however, fear that Kim's action might influence the campaign for refusal of fingerprinting here owing to his status in the Tokyo Mindan, which embraces about 10 percent of the 450,000 Korean residents in Japan.

CSO: 4100/642

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FRG TO HELP ROK IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH EAST EUROPE

SK081251 Seoul YONHAP in English 1239 GMT 8 Jul 85

/Text/ Seoul, 8 Jul (YONHAP)--West Germany is ready to help South Korea improve relations with East European countries, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Monday.

In a press conference at Hilton Hotel here, the visiting German foreign minister emphasized that diplomacy is vital to the peace and stability of a nation.

Genscher said he will try to urge all the East European nations to participate in the 1988 Seoul olympics, adding that he will meet with foreign ministers from those countries at the European Security Conference scheduled to be held in Helsinki later this month.

Noting that there is a possibility North Korea might make military provocations against South Korea in an attempt to disturb provocations against South Korea in an attempt to disturb the 1988 Olympiad, the West German minister stressed that the maintenance of the domestic political and economic stability is the only way for South Korea to deter such possible North Korean actions.

Genscher voiced a hope that the Korean people would overcome gradually the current division situation in a bid to achieve the ultimate reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Earlier in the day, Genscher paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential mansion, Chonguadae, and received an order of diplomatic service merit, the Kwanghwa medal, from President Chon.

He also met with Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, and other government and political party leaders.

Genscher is scheduled to leave here Tuesday, winding up his 4-day visit.

CSO: 4100/642

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY WELCOMES OPENING TIES WITH BAHAMAS

SK090122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jul 85 p 4

/Editorial: "Ties With the Bahamas"

/Text/ The opening of diplomatic relations with the Bahamas announced yesterday represents another step forward in our search for a broader international horizon. It sets a new milestone in the expanding ties between Seoul and the Americas.

Expressing the conviction that the diplomatic regularization will go a long way toward enhancing close cooperation, understanding and mutual interest of the two countries, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs agreed to accredit a concurrent ambassador to Nassau to work for strengthening bilateral relations.

The latest addition of the Bahamas brought to 32 the number of governments in the Americas with which Seoul has established formal diplomatic ties. Only three there are left out. Now Seoul's diplomatic partners total 123 throughout the world, giving it an edge of 22 countries over Pyongyang.

Ever since Seoul recognized the Commonwealth of the Bahamas in 1973 upon its independence from British rule, Nassau adopted a policy of equidistance between South and North Korea. Taking advantage of the political and social unrest in Central America, Pyongyang attempted to provide arms, military training and revolutionary ideas in some of the countries.

With strong backing and blessing from Cuba North Korean agents were known to be operating to establish a political foothold there, as was the case with Grenada and Nicaragua. There has arisen acute need for countering and subduing the diplomatic offensive of Pyongyang in this important area.

The Bahamas comprise many islands rich in tourist attractions. It plays a vital part in the community of the Caribbean Sea. Seoul's ties to Caribbean and Central American nations were boosted by increasingly frequent visits of their government leaders including President Nicholas Barletta of Panama last year.

Early this year the president of Costa Rica and the prime minister of Surinam visited here. Prime Minister George Chambers of Trinidad and Tobago is scheduled to come later this month.

These are all positive signs of our growing bonds of friendship and meaningful cultural and economic exchanges with the states of Central and South America. Diplomatic normalization with the Bahamas is certain to provide major impetus in that direction.

CSO: 4100/642

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY WELCOMES FOREIGN MINISTER'S TOUR OF SOUTH ASIA

SK120508 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jul 85 p 4

/Editorial: "Yi's South Asian Tour"/

/Text/ It is no coincidence that Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong will embark on a tour of South and Southeast Asia this coming week following the annual meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian National in Kuala Lumpur.

Yi's visit to India, Burma and Nepal in addition to two ASEAN member nations, Malaysia and Singapore, is intended to strengthen Seoul's growing ties with that increasingly assertive regional grouping and strengthen our burgeoning relationships with nations of South Asia. It is indicative of the importance Korea places on the need for a more cohesive Pacific basin community that we hope will be conducive to materializing the objective of meaningful South-South cooperation.

ASEAN in its 18-year existence has given rise to "the Asian process" through which its members address pressing political and economic issues of the area on the basis of shared commitment and common concerns in spite of the member nations' historical and cultural differences.

Representatives from the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community have been invited to attend ASEAN's expanded conference as its "partners." It will probably be quite a while before Seoul is accepted into their ranks, however.

Thus it is hoped that Foreign Minister Yi will follow up on the way that was paved earlier by President Chon Tu-hwan when he held a series of summit talks with ASEAN leaders in June 1981. Yi is also expected to restore a sense of positive diplomacy toward South Asia that was disrupted by the tragic 1983 bombing massacre in Rangoon.

The fate of Kampuchea under the occupation of the Russian-backed Vietnamese naturally concerns the nations in the region. This reflects the strong nationalistic and freedom-loving aspirations of Southeast Asian and Western Pacific countries. We Koreans stand behind the cause of self-determination for the region's peoples.

In view of these nations' rich natural resources and the developing stages of their economy and technology, it is certain our future relations with these nations will be highly productive and mutually beneficial. Trade and industrial collaboration must be bolstered by a sense of close affinity and a system of political solidarity resulting from effective South-South cooperation and a functioning Pacific community. We hope Minister Yi's journey will accelerate the realization of these constructive concepts in the interest of the region as a whole.

CSO: 4100/642

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GUINEA-BISSAU LEADER SPEAKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

SK271157 Seoul YONHAP in English 1149 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 27 (YONHAP)--President Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau said here Thursday that his visit to South Korea has opened a new horizon in the cooperative relations of the two countries.

"During my stay here, a bottom for the strengthening of bilateral cooperation in all fields, including economic, scientific and technological areas, was established," Vieira said in a press conference held at the Hotel Silla here.

The West African country leader arrived in Seoul Tuesday for a 4-day official visit at the invitation of Korean President Chon Tu-hwan. The two leaders held a summit meeting and issued a joint communique.

Vieira said that he shared the same view with Chon on many matters of common interest and that he was happy, in particular, that he and Chon agreed about the issue of the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula.

Praising Seoul's efforts for the solution of the problem through dialog and negotiation, Vieira said he congratulates the South Korean Government for its achievements in the unification matter.

Vieira added that the main purpose of his visit was to see and learn South Korea's development experience, and that his visit was very useful.

CSO: 4100/606

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

KOREAN-JAPANESE RELATIONSHIP CRITICIZED--Rep Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, has expressed his critical view of the existing Korea-Japan relationship in an address eulogizing independence fighter Kim Ku. A grandson of an independence fighter, Yi said, "The nation has yet to establish the correct direction if its relationship with Japan even now when 20 years have passed since the diplomatic normalization." "Japan is now making the best use of our division (of the nation), and they (Japanese) are extremely damaging our pride behind the facade of friendship," he argued. He cited fingerprinting of Koreans living in Japan, their low legal status and the trade imbalance in favor of Japan as instances of such damage. He was delivering an address in a ceremony to commemorate the 36th anniversary of the death of Kim Ku held at Hyochang Park in Seoul. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 85 p 4 SK]

MIN-U CONFERS WITH AMBASSADOR MOSER--Austrian Ambassador Peter Moser paid a courtesy call on Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, at the party's headquarters yesterday. During a 15-minute visit, Ambassador Moser expressed his hope that friendship between parliaments of the two countries will be promoted, Rep Chong Che-mun of the NKDP said. Chong, who served as interpreter in the meeting, quoted Moser as also having voiced his interest in the NKDP's call for the constitutional revision to elect future presidents by direct popular voting. Ambassador Moser, the first resident Austrian envoy to Korea, was accredited to Seoul last month. He had served as consul general in Los Angeles immediately before coming to Seoul. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jun 85 p 4 SK]

SEOUL JUDO CHAMPIONSHIPS--Tokyo (YONHAP)--The Soviet Union and East Germany made official their rumored intention to take part in the 14th World Judo Championships scheduled for this September in Seoul, it was reported here yesterday. The Tokyo-based secretariat of the International Judo Federation (IJF) reported that the two Soviet bloc countries sent their formal entries to the Seoul Judo Championships without failing to meet the deadline, which was Thursday. IJF officials attached special significance to the communist bloc's entry presentation, which officially confirms their Seoul-bound trip. Meanwhile, China which had earlier announced that it would not attend the Judo Championships, made public a decision Thursday to participate in the 1985 World Archery Championships. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 85 p 7 SK]

FINGERPRINTING LAW BOYCOTTED--Tokyo, July 1 (YONHAP)--A total of 377 foreigners living in Japan have refused to comply with the nation's controversial fingerprinting law, the Japanese Justice Ministry reported on Monday. Under the law, foreign residents living in Japan must be fingerprinted in order to receive identification cards. The ministry has asked foreign residents to stop their boycott and to comply with the law. The number of foreigners who refuse to comply with the law is expected to increase as a result of growing opposition among the large Korean population in Japan. About 600,000 Koreans comprise the largest minority in Japan. Most of the Koreans assert that the discriminating treatment they receive under the fingerprinting law infringes upon their human rights. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0839 GMT 1 Jul 85 SK]

U.S. PROTESTS OVER GUARDS--It was learned on 9 July that after having discussions with the U.S. Embassy about guarding the U.S. Embassy and the American Cultural Center, the government is examining some measures with regard to this. The parents of those involved in the occupation of the American Cultural Center, students, opposition party figures and others concerned with this incident, when demanding interviews with U.S. Embassy officials on several occasions, experienced some friction with those guarding the embassy building. It was learned that the U.S. Embassy lodged complaints to the government against this friction. It was also learned that while asserting that trouble had occurred on the afternoon of 8 July in the process of guarding the American Cultural Center, the U.S. Embassy lodged a protest with government authorities concerning this trouble. A government official said: Discussions with authorities concerned are being held to resolve this problem. [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Jul 85 p 1/]

VISIT TO ASIAN COUNTRIES--Seoul, 10 Jul (OANA YONHAP)--South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong is scheduled to leave here Sunday for a 12-day official visit to Singapore, Malaysia, India, Nepal and Burma, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced Wednesday. On his way home, Yi will visit Japan in an unofficial capacity, the ministry said. During his tour, Yi will meet with government leaders to discuss the promotion of economic and trade cooperation, as well as other issues of mutual concern. Among the government leaders whom Yi will meet are Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan of Singapore, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed and Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen of Malaysia, President Giani Zail Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal and President U San Yu of Burma. In Tokyo, he is scheduled to meet with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Yi and Abe are expected to discuss Japan's controversial fingerprinting of aliens, including Korean residents in Japan, the cultural exchange between Seoul and Tokyo, and the trade imbalance between the two nations, a diplomatic source said. The two foreign ministers will also discuss ways to prepare for the 13th annual Korean-Japanese ministerial conference, to be held in August, the source said. Yi's schedule tour of Southeast and West Asia will strengthen ties between Korea and the nonaligned countries, the source added. He is scheduled to return home on 27 July. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT 10 Jul 85/]

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK FINANCE MINISTRY ON USE OF JAPANESE LOAN PACKAGE

SK161348 Seoul YONHAP in English 1237 GMT 16 Jul 85

/Text/ Seoul, 16 Jul (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea has introduced about 20 percent of a 4 billion U.S. dollar Japanese loan package since 1983, the Korean Finance Ministry reported on Tuesday.

Japan began extending loans to Korea in 1983 to help finance major development project here.

In January 1983, Korea and Japan agreed on the extension of 4 billion dollars, comprising 1.85 billion dollars in Japanese Official Development Aid (ODA) loans and 2.15 billion dollars in Japanese Export-import (EXIM) bank loans, to finance Korea's socioeconomic development programs. The agreement calls for the loans to be extended over a 7-year period, beginning in 1983.

Korean industrial circles borrowed 793 million dollars, comprising 420 million dollars in ODA loans and 373 million dollars in EXIM bank loans, for industrial development projects from 1983 to mid-1985, according to a tally released Tuesday by the Korean Finance Ministry.

The reluctance of Korean concerns to make use of the Japanese loan package for the enhancement of economic development stemmed from the relatively high interest rate imposed by the Japanese on the Japanese EXIM bank loans and from the inflexible drawing conditions for both types of loans, the tally indicated.

The Korean-Japanese agreement set an annual average interest rate for the loans at 6 percent--7.75 percent for the EXIM bank loans and 4.5 percent for the ODA loans.

Under the agreement, 15 percent of the total amount should be set aside for the mobilization of domestic capital in case the loans are extended through separate contracts.

The agreement also stipulates that the loans be used to buy Japanese-made machinery.

CSO: 4100/642

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

REPORT FORECASTS GLOOMY EXPORT PROSPECTS

SK090410 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 9 Jul 85

/Text/ Seoul, 9 Jul (YONHAP)--The gloomy outlook for recovery of the global economy in the second half of this year or next year has dampened South Korea's export prospects, the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology (KIET) reported on Tuesday.

In a report on future developments in the world economy, the government-funded economic think tank predicted that global trade would grow by 5.0 percent this and next year, compared with 9.0 percent last year.

The major factors behind the KIET's pessimistic forecast are the prevailing trend toward protectionism by advanced countries, the foreign debt problems of developing countries and the unstable operation of exchange rates by developed countries.

The United States, which has an 120 billion dollar trade deficit, passed a trade and tariff act last year and is expected to enact legislation to further restrict imports this year.

Developing countries, saddled with chronic international payments deficits, are expected to strengthen regulations on imports and to expand arrangements whereby a company's export volume is linked with its import volume.

As a result of these increased trade barriers, the international trade climate will take a turn for the worse, according to the KIET report.

The combined growth rate of the economies of advanced countries is expected to decrease from 4.9 percent last year to 3.0 percent this year, and to 2.5 percent next year.

In addition, the growth rate of exports from advanced countries will also slow down, from 12.2 percent last year to 5.5-6.0 percent this year, and again to 4.5-5.5 percent next year, the KIET predicted.

The combined economies of developing countries are expected to grow by 3.5 percent this year and by 4.0 percent next year, compared with an average 2.9 percent rise last year. The economic growth rates of the newly-industrialized

countries of Asia, including Korea, however, are expected to decrease from 8-11 percent last year to 6-7 percent this year, and to 5-6 percent next year.

The United States, Korea's largest trading partner, will experience an economic growth rate of 3.5 percent this year and 2.5 percent in 1986, compared with 5.8 percent last year, the KIET predicted.

Although U.S. exports grew by 23.6 percent last year, they are expected to register growth rates of 9 percent this year and 6.0 percent next year.

Japan's economic growth rate is also expected to decline, from 5.8 percent last year to 4.5 percent this year, and to 3-4 percent in 1986.

The prices of crude oil and other major raw materials on international markets will remain stable or will drop slightly by the end of next year, according to the KIET report.

Also as a "bright side" of the world economy, international interest rates are expected to fall in the future, the KIET said.

If the price of crude oil price drops to 22 dollars per barrel this year, the world economy will begin to make an impressive recovery next year, the KIET report concluded.

CSO: 4100/642

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK TO DEVELOP PLAN TO PROMOTE EXPORTS

SK010303 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is expected to develop an extensive plan for the promotion of exports in the second half of this year in an effort to recover from a sluggish first half.

The government has already begun studying the problems of Korean export industries and will try to find fundamental solutions to those problems, a Trade and Industry Ministry official said Monday.

The sluggish first-half exports resulted mainly from the structural vulnerability of Korean industries and not from the global business slump, the official said. As a result, Korean exporters failed to deal promptly with rapid changes in export demand on international markets, the official said.

Korea's commodity exports in the first half are estimated to be U.S. \$13.3 billion--1.7 billion less than the government's target of \$15 billion. If exports continue to be sluggish in the second half, Korea will fall \$3.5 billion short of its \$33 billion export target for this year.

The government is now analyzing the export performances of seven major export industries--textile, electronics, automobile, footwear, steel, machinery and shipbuilding--in the first half, the official said. These seven industries normally account for 73 percent of Korea's total annual exports.

The textile industry has been losing its international competitiveness as a result of domestic wage hikes and the development of automatization technologies in advanced countries. It lags behind the textile industries of advanced countries in marketing strategy, designing, dying and bleaching techniques.

Korean textile manufacturers will be asked to improve the quality of their products, to fill small orders in a prompt manner and to develop various new fashions. In addition, production facilities for garments, which account for more than 50 percent of Korea's total textile exports, will be modernized, and cooperation between large textile exporters and small manufacturers will be strengthened, the official said.

Among the problems facing the shipbuilding industry are poor financial structure, dependence on the building of large vessels, insufficient technological research and development, and the sluggishness of technology transfers from Japan.

To overcome these problems, facilities for small and medium vessels will be expanded, shipbuilders will be asked to employ integrated order receiving systems, and the localization rate of major shipbuilding parts will be boosted, the official said.

Footwear manufacturers will be asked to concentrate on the production and export of leather shoes, which carry high added value. An increase in the export of rubber and non-rubber shoes is not expected, due to import restrictions in advanced countries and fierce competition from other developing countries.

Other measures recommended by the government are;

--technological improvements for materials, heat and surface treatment, and precision metal for machinery industries,

--a shift from simple electronics to semiconductors and micro-processing, which carry high added value for electronic industries, and

--the development of new designs, expanded support of the parts industry and strengthened marketing strategies for automobile manufacturers.

CSO: 4100/606

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DAILY URGES JAPAN'S FURTHER OPENING OF MARKETS

SK280044 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Japan's Market Opening"]

[Text] Japan, which has repeatedly promised to make efforts for reducing its huge trade surpluses with Korea, has disappointed us many times in the past. Its latest market-opening program has proved to be yet another disappointment.

Tokyo's 20 percent tariff reduction program on more than 1,800 import items, announced Tuesday for implementation from "early 1986," is far from satisfying the expectations of Koreans, who now suspect that Japan has no intention of opening its market much wider for Korean products.

Reports indicate that the program is not satisfactory to the United States and European countries, either, although it is aimed primarily at diffusing trade friction with those advanced countries. It appears that the latest Japanese measure is more of a cosmetic effort than a substantive one.

Japan seems particularly tightfisted in its relations with Korea. The new tariff cut plan benefits only 24 of the 29 Korea's requests while, in comparison, Western and ASEAN nations had about 60 percent of the items of their concern included in the tariff cut program.

We are especially vexed by the fact that our principal export items--such as canvas shoes, leather goods and sweaters--have been excluded from the tariff cut list. Also, only seven of the 30 agricultural and fisheries products that are of special concern to Korea are listed this time.

In spite of all its promises, Japan's market-opening measures will contribute little to narrowing the lopsided Korea-Japan trade imbalance, which amounts to a \$30 billion deficit for Seoul over the past 20 years. This figure accounts for three-fourths of Korea's total trade deficit during the period.

In addition to the comparatively high import duties, Japan maintains various nontariff restrictions to discourage increased imports from Korea and other countries. They include import quotas for some textile goods, a stringent import inspection system and restrictive elements in domestic distribution channels, among others.

If Japan is really interested in opening up its market, it should remove or lower such nontariff barriers as well as drastically expand its tariff reduction schemes. We hope Japan will become more openhanded, as befits its status as an economic superpower, when it announces a broad trade program next month.

CSO: 4100/606

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

ANTIDUMPING STEPS SOUGHT--Seoul, 10 Jul (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is working on measures to impose antidumping surcharges and countervailing duties on items that have been unfairly exported to Korea, beginning next year, a government source said Wednesday. As part of its opendoor policy, the government has raised the import liberalization rate significantly in recent years and has reduced tariff rates on an annual basis. As a result, incidents of unfair exports, including dumping, to Korea have risen sharply. The government has decided to implement antidumping surcharges and countervailing duties, beginning next year, because the alternatives now available, such as emergency tariffs, are not effective in protecting Korean industries. It plans to finalize detailed antidumping measures by the end of this year. To deal with the growing trend toward protectionism in advanced countries, the government is considering plans to join the international dumping prevention convention, the source said. The government is entitled to impose antidumping duties if it receives complaints from domestic firms and trading associations about the dumping practices of foreign firms and if it proves those claims to be justifiable. Countervailing duties are imposed when it has been proven that the manufacture of imported goods was subsidized by the government of the exporting country. /Text/ /Seoul YONHAP in English 0311 GMT 10 Jul 85/

ROK-U.S. AVIATION TALKS--Seoul, 10 Jul (OANA-YONHAP)--Delegates to the South Korean-U.S. economic consultative meeting, which recently concluded in Washington, D.C., agreed to schedule a bilateral aviation meeting later this year, a senior delegate said Tuesday. The exact time and location of the meeting will be determined later during a working level meeting. The aviation meeting will focus on the implementation of the 1980 memorandum of understanding, which permits Korean Air (KAL), to fly to three additional U.S. cities--Chicago, Oakland and Anchorage. The Korean national flag carrier now flies to New York, Los Angeles and Honolulu. Under the agreement, KAL was given the right to fly beyond the six U.S. destinations to Europe. In return, U.S. Flying Tiger lines was given permission to use an exclusive cargo terminal at Kimpo International Airport here. The memorandum has not yet been implemented, however, because the U.S. side does not want to construct the cargo terminal or to give up the option of constructing the terminal, because it apparently does not want to grant KAL the additional flying rights, the official said. /Text/ /Seoul YONHAP in English 0102 GMT 10 Jul 85/

GOODS INSPECTION PROCEDURES--Seoul, 11 Jul (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will negotiate with the Japanese Government in an effort to relax inspection requirements for imports of Korean-made products to Japan, the Ministry of Trade and Industry said Thursday. The relaxation of inspection requirements would be specified in an agreement to be concluded between Korean and Japanese inspection organizations. In the negotiations, the Korean Government hopes to enhance exports to Japan by alleviating that nation's strict inspection procedures. If implemented, the agreement would ease the Japanese Government's strict inspection standards for imported medical supplies, foodstuffs, electric appliances, furniture, textile goods and machinery, ministry officials said. As a result, Korea's exports of those products to Japan would increase significantly, the officials said. As another way of boosting exports to Japan, the ministry plans to encourage Korean exporters to aggressively market their products in Japan. The ministry also plans to urge the Japanese Government to abolish direct import restrictions when it formulates its "action program" for the reduction of customs duties later this month. Tokyo informed Seoul earlier this month that it will consider abolishing 22 of the 32 nontariff barriers for which Korea has demanded abolition. /Text/ /Seoul YONHAP in English 0758 GMT 11 Jul 85/

STEEL PRODUCTS--Seoul, 12 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korea has moved more rapidly than expected toward filling its quota for the export of steel products to the United States, a business source here said Friday. At the end of June, Korea had reached 69.3 percent of the quota, which covers the period between October 1984 and December 1985. Under the voluntary quota, Korean exporters set a limit of 2.15 million tons for the export of steel products to the U.S. market for the 15-month period. At the end of June, Korean exporters had filled 87.6 percent of the shape steel quota, 74.7 percent of the semifinished product quota, 74.2 percent of pipe tube quota and 73.8 percent of the steel bar quota, the source said. As a result of their rapid progress toward meeting the quotas, the exporters expect to face difficulties in the selling of steel goods in the second half of this year, the source added. /Text/ /Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 12 Jul 85/

IMPROVEMENT OF TRADE SYSTEM--Seoul, 15 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korea plans to implement a full-scale improvement of its trade system in an effort to become one of the leading trade nations of the world, a trade and industry ministry source here said Monday. The reorganization project, scheduled for completion by the end of this year, will involve streamlining export-import procedures and giving the private sector greater leeway in handling trade. Under the plan, the government will revise Korea's trade laws and will modernize the nation's outdated trade procedures, the source said. The ministry is also considering plans to set up a "trade system committee," which would comprise trade experts from academic, business and government circles. The need to revamp Korea's trade system stems from the imbalance in the nation's trade. /Text/ /Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 15 Jul 85/

FOREIGN EXCHANGE OUTFLOW TIGHTENED--Seoul, 16 Jul (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to further tighten the outflow of hard-earned foreign exchange by restricting nonessential imports and by cutting down on the waste of foreign currencies, a government source here said Tuesday. To reduce Korea's international

balance of payments deficit, the government plans to discourage the import of unnecessary products and to encourage exports, the source said. The government also plans to create an atmosphere for the consumption of Korean-made products, thereby eroding the prevailing preference for foreign-made commodities, the source added. To prevent foreign currencies from being wasted, the government will closely monitor the inflow of items freed on 1 July from an import ban, the source said. The government plans to impose emergency and adjustable tariffs on items whose imports increase by more than 50 percent from the previous year. /Text/ /Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT 16 Jul 85/

INDONESIAN JOINT OIL VENTURE--Seoul, 17 Jul (OANA-YONHAP)--Two South Korean firms--Daewoo and Kyung-in Energy--plan to participate in an oil development project in Indonesia, in a joint venture with Conoco, a U.S. oil company, a business source here said Wednesday. The Korean companies are scheduled to sign a formal agreement with the U.S. concessionaire, which has already begun exploration in Indonesia's Nauka mining block, late this month. In preparation for the joint oil development project, the two firms formed a 50-50 consortium. They will put up 15 percent of the total costs for the project, the source said. The Nauka mining block, which covers about 3.12 million hectares, reportedly contains more than 600 million barrels of oil, according to the results of a seismic survey conducted last year. The first wells are scheduled to be drilled late this year, the source said. The Korean firms will seek loans from the petroleum development fund, which the government established to encourage the exploration of fields by Korean companies. Daewoo and Kyung-in Energy will also try to set up a partnership with the state-run Korea Petroleum Development Corp for their oil development project in Indonesia, the source added. /Text/ /Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT 17 Jul 85/

TRADE MINISTER PROTEST TARIFF--Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho Friday sent a letter to his European Community (EC) counterparts protesting against the EC move to raise tariff rate on Korean-made video tape recorders (VTRs) from 8 to 14 percent. In the letter, Kum also called for their cooperation in keeping the "unfair" tariff from increasing, a trade and industry ministry official said. The increase is to be decided in a meeting of the EC's Council of Ministers later this month. Earlier Friday, trade officials and business executives got together at the ministry to work on measures to counter the move. They said the increased tariff would result in pushing up the price of Korean VTRs by 40 to 50 percent, rendering it difficult for the Korean products to be salable in the European market. Meanwhile, the government has instructed the commercial attaches of Korean embassies in Europe to redouble their efforts to deter the EC's move to impose higher tariffs on Korean VTRs. Under license contracts with Japanese manufacturers, Korean VTR makers were prohibited from exporting their products. However, that contract expired at the end of last month, opening the way for exports. EC's VTR demand last year was about 5.53 million units. Of the total, Japanese-made VTRs accounted for 91.2 percent. During the second half of this year, Korea plans to export about 5,400 VTRs, a business source said. /Text/ /Seoul YONHAP in English 1050 GMT 12 Jul 85/

CUTTING TARIFFS URGED--Seoul, June 27 (OANA-YONHAP)--Japan's 20 percent tariff cut on 24 South Korean commodities will not significantly boost Korean exports to Japan, business sources here said Thursday. What is of more concern to Korean exporters, however, is how far Japan will go to remove non-tariff barriers on Korean exports. The Japanese Government plans to announce its policy on that issue in July. On Tuesday, the Japanese Government announced that it will lower import tariff rates by an average of 20 percent, beginning April 1, 1986. Following the announcement, a Korean Government official said that the measure would be "inadequate" in promoting Korean exports to Japan and in rectifying the trade imbalance between the two countries. Many of the commodities for which Korea had demanded tariff cuts were excluded from the list, the sources pointed out. Korea earlier requested tariff reductions on 59 items. Another reason the reductions will not significantly help Korean exports is that they also apply to its South Asian trade rivals--Taiwan, Hong Kong, China and Singapore. More important is the sincerity of the Japanese Government in abolishing various non-tariff walls against Korean exports, the sources said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0527 GMT 27 Jun 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/606

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY ON KIM CHONG-IL'S ROLE IN MINING INDUSTRY

SK290637 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 27 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 28 June article: "During the Days When a New Turn Was Being Effected in the Development of the Mining Industry"]

[Text] This year during which we will mark the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding, the unprecedented upsurges in production have been achieved at enterprises in the mining industrial sector, including those in Musan and Komdok, since early this year. This is the result of the wise leadership of our party which has paid deep interest in the development of the mining industry, while always regarding the giving of firm priority to the mining industry, as well as the coal mining industry, above the processing industry as a basic principle in economic construction and as a basic factor to utilize the production capacity, which has been already provided in various sectors of people's economy, to the maximum and increase the production with future in mind.

1. When the large-scale long-distance conveyor belt [word indistinct] line stretching far over the sea waves of the West Sea was built in Unyul in the summer of 1975, everybody was unable to suppress their admiration of the might of the leadership of our party which had quietly established such a grand creation in a short period of time.

The Unyul Mine is a (?mountain peak) defending the Hwahae Iron Works which holds an important position in the socialist economic construction. And the more the production increased, the more stages of cutting sites appeared; and the deeper the cutting sites were dug; the more difficult the work of handling the stripping became.

Furthermore, as remote control and automation were introduced into the production process and as the facilities were renovated in a modern fashion, the Hwanghae Iron Works demanded more mine ores.

Grasping such a situation on a timely basis, the party has initiated the building of a large-scale long distance conveyor belt transport line--a grand technological innovation and a grand nature-remaking project. The party has exercised its wise leadership so that it could be completed in a short period of time, while boldly carrying out relevant work. Therefore, as though a dam had broken, mine ores were pouring out from the Unyul Mine.

But, at that time, few people knew that the building of the large-scale long distance conveyor belt transport line at the Unyul Mine was a prelude to a new turn which would be effected shortly in the sector of the mining industry.

The party upheld the slogan "Let Us, the Whole Country, Support the Mining Industry" in the summer that year during which all people were vigorously staging the speed battle under the banner of the three revolutions with a view to ushering in the 30th anniversary of our party's founding as a grand festival of proud victors.

In July that year during which flames of support to the mining industrial sector were set ablaze throughout the country in accordance with the party's relevant measures, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il [title as heard] gave a working guidance to the Komdok District.

It is said that the first vein of ore was found at the Komdok District some 2,000 years ago and that a long period of some 500 years has passed since the mine was developed on a large scale.

At the Komdok Mine, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il made detailed inquiries on the situation and production capacity concerning the facilities of mine pits, while acquainting himself with the situation concerning the development of the mine and with the present situation concerning production.

A responsible functionary of the mine explained about this. When the functionary touched on the actual reality of the production at the ore dressing site, he [Kim Chong-il] stopped the functionary by raising his hand and asked him: Although the ore dressing capacity of the ore dressing site is large, the amount of the dressed ore is not large. What is the reason?

The functionary was struck dumb. Every year, the mine dug up numerous mine ores by (?passing ahead with) tunneling and ore mining. But, because it was not fully capable of hauling ore on a timely basis, the mine was unable to fully display the capacity of the ore dressing site.

To resolve this problem, the mine took pains to increase the number of electric and mine cars to haul more ore. This notwithstanding, its capacity was limited. It was clear that, with only electric and mine cars, the mine could not resolve the problem. Then, what should it do?

What a good thing it would be only if a correct way of ore hauling--conforming to the size of the mine, which was developing at a startling speed--could be found and reported!

The mine functionaries could not but become anxious and strained. Looking around such functionaries, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said with enthusiasm: It is necessary to quickly establish a large-scale long distance conveyor belt transport line here, too, as in Unyul.

The functionaries could not suppress their admiration for him who indicated a way to resolve fundamentally the problem concerning the ore hauling of the mine with a bold operation, while understanding the pending issue in production with brilliant wisdom as soon as he arrived at the mine.

That day, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated the future road along which the mine should traverse, visiting the ore dressing site and the blind ends of underground mine shafts. In his historic remarks made to the guiding functionaries of South Hamgyong Province and the Komdok Mine, he noted: The first task of technological revolution at the Komdok Mine is to install a large-scale long distance conveyor belt transport line.

He said: As one of the basic questions to resolve the problem on transport, the great leader put forth the policy for a three-fold transport system of introducing pipelines, conveyor belts, and cableways into transport. We first helped Unyul Mine install a large-scale long distance conveyor belt transport line. This was aimed at decisively accelerating the diversification of transport by displaying the justness of the policy of a three-fold transport system to the functionaries through actual practices.

He went on to say: Even though when everything is done, there is still much to be desired. The question is whether our functionaries possess the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the party's policies and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of trying to resolve everything with their own strength.

This was the intention of our party in installing a large-scale long distance conveyor belt transport line in Unyul.

The mine workers of Komdok, who came to deeply understand the party's intention, turned out, with sincerity, in building a large-scale long distance conveyor belt transport line stretching up to the blind ends of mine shafts scores of li under the ground.

Our party spurred the Komdok people on to new exploits and strongly kindled the flames of struggle to realize the diverse system of transportation in the extraction industry through concentrated efforts and by completing the ore concentrate pipelines between Musan and Chongjin which stretch to a total length of 250-ri.

2. At the Sixth Party Congress, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the production of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metal as one of the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction to be attained in the 1980's.

In accordance with the brilliant prospect and idea set forth by the great leader, work [has] been underway since the summer of 1982 to make the Tanchon District a big production base of nonferrous metals. Among others, the No 3 ore dressing site of the Komdok mining complex with a capacity of 10 million tons was the facility of key significance in attaining the 1.5 million-ton nonferrous metal target. Constructing buildings of tens of thousands of pyong floor space, bringing hundreds of thousands of tons of materials to heights as high as 1,200 meters above sea-level, assembling thousands of units of ore

dressing facilities, and carrying out projects of thousands of meters of large scale conveyor belt pits, large-scale water pipes, and ore concentrate pipelines was a project of great scale.

By the existing managerial standard, construction of this nature should take several years. Yet our builders were determined to carry out such a grand project in a year like the great leader has taught. The problem was how and where they could obtain so many materials necessary for the construction in the Tanchon District, including the No 3 ore dressing site, and when they could produce and assemble the thousands of units of mining equipment. The solution to this problem was not easy because of the enormous volume of work, time pressures, and the condition of having large scale construction, such as Nampo Lockgate, Taechon Power Plant, and the West Sea tideland reclamation, under way across the country. The functionaries were busy trying to find good ways to break through the difficulties.

It was at such a time when the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited South Hamgyong Province in August 1982, upholding the lofty will of the great leader. Being briefed on the status of construction in Tanchon District that day, he said that the plenum of the party Central Committee would be held in Hamhung at the end of that month and that the plenum would set up a decisive measure for the attainment of the nonferrous metal target, including the construction of the No 3 Ore Dressing site, and indicated: Since the historical Changsong joint meeting, local industry has made great development. If we hold the plenum of the party Central Committee in Hamhung and declare the Hamhung Plenum to the world, we can expect an upsurge. The Hamhung plenum for the attainment of the nonferrous metal target is a meeting to inspire an upturn.

The Hamhung plenum! The hearts of the functionaries who uttered these words in their mouths began to beat high with irrepressible excitement. Local industry in our country developed by leaps and bounds with the Changsong joint meeting of local party and economic functionaries which was held in August 1962 under the guidance of the great leader. The hearts of the functionaries could not but beat high at hearing that the plenum of the party Central Committee would be held in Hamhung in August of that significant year 20 years after the joint meeting--the plenum which will bring about a revolutionary upturn in the struggle to attain the nonferrous metal target.

Looking at these functionaries, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il instructed that an on-the-spot inspection tour be organized for the attendants of the plenum of the party Central Committee prior to the meeting, stressing that in order to successfully carry out the vast mining construction, including the construction of the No 3 ore dressing site, the ideology of the construction working masses should be spurred; that in order to spur on the construction working masses, construction guiding functionaries should be spurred; and that in order to spur on functionaries, members of the party Central Committee should be spurred on first. He then guided preparation work for the plenum, staying in Hamhung for a long time.

In accordance with this instruction, members of the party Central Committee made an on-the-spot inspection tour prior to attending the plenum.

It was a rainy day when they made their tour of the No 3 ore dressing construction site. Despite the rain, they inspected the construction site, climbing even high and rugged mountains. There, they encouraged and inspired construction workers to open a breakthrough for the occupation of the nonferrous metal target by rapidly building the ore dressing site in response to the intent of the great leader and the party.

This inspection tour resulted in causing members of the shock brigade at the construction site and members of the party Central Committee as well as all party members and working people throughout the country who were rising up in the struggle to occupy the nonferrous metal target make strenuous efforts with firm determination and revolutionary zeal.

The historic Sixth Plenum of the Sixty Party Central Committee was held in Hamhung amid such charged atmosphere. The plenum, which lasted 3 days, presented the militant slogan "All Efforts Should be Concentrated on Occupying the Target of 1.5 Million Tons of Nonferrous Metal" on the basis of the detailed analysis of the then present situation of the nonferrous metal industry of our country and its future prospects. At the same time, stressing the need to concentrate efforts on Komdok, Tanchon, and Yanggang Province, which are of decisive significance in the occupation of the nonferrous metal target, the plenum also presented detailed tasks for the construction of the mining industry.

As a result, the construction of the mining industry in the Tanchon and Yanggang provincial areas, which had been limited to just a local scope, was turned into a great construction battle in which the entire party, the whole country, and all people were mobilized. In particular, the No 3 ore dressing construction site seethed with burning zeal.

Thanks to the broad operation and revolutionary driving force of our party to unfold one front throughout the country at one time and to inspire the entire party and all people to a struggle to occupy one goal, the No 3 ore dressing site of Komdok, another monumental structure of our times, was built and great progress was made in mining construction in the Tanchon area and Yanggang Province prior to the first anniversary of the convocation of the historic Hamhung plenum. Because of this, the great leader, who visited the Komdok mine on the eve of the first anniversary of the historic party plenum in Hamhung, praised this great success, saying: The construction of the large-scale ore dressing site with a capacity of 10 million tons in the short time of only 1 year constitutes the vigorous demonstration of the might of our party and our country. This is precisely the speed of the eighties and if such a speed continues, the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction can be occupied easily.

3. Our party, which opened a breakthrough for the occupation of the target of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metal with the historic Hamhung plenum as an occasion, began to concentrate its main efforts on developing iron mines for the occupation of the target of 1.5 million tons of iron.

Because the problem that should be resolved first of all in occupying the iron production target is ore production, the key place in increasing ore production is the Musan mine. Therefore, our party, which had concentrated great efforts on the Musan mine, presented the task of concentrating all possible efforts on the mine in 1984.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited the Musan mine in mid-May 1984 when the great leader embarked on the road of his historic visit to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe. After looking down the grand appearance of the vast iron production base of our country from an outdoor observation platform over the mine, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il acquainted himself in detail with the amount of estimated mineral deposit, the amount of surveyed mineral deposit, quality of iron ore, and production capability of the mine and then said: Musan mine has enough iron ore to keep us digging for 150 years. The mine is excellent. The mine is a treasure of our country.

This is a remark showing our pride and the dignity of the wealth of our fatherland.

Saying that even with its large deposit quantity this mine will be useless if we fail to dig it out, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il asked if the present production capability of the mine could be doubled. But, no one was able to answer this.

In order to increase the iron production of our country, the Kim Chaek iron works, a major iron production base, should be operated at full capacity, and to this end the production capability of the Musan mine should be increased accordingly. Everyone knew this. However, no one knew that the production capability of the mine could be rapidly increased at one time.

In fact, the Musan mine had an abundant mineral deposit. It had favorable conditions for mineral digging operations. It had also sufficient ore dressing capability. It had enough mining equipment and facilities, including hole diggers and excavators.

However, this notwithstanding the Musan mine failed to increase ore concentrate production to a higher level. This was due to the failure in mining operations.

After inspecting the mine for a long time that day, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, saying that the failure to further increase production at the mine was attributed to poor mining operations, stressed that in order to resolve this, efforts should be concentrated on mining operations and that production capability at the mine should be decisively increased by using more modern mining facilities and equipment.

Encouraged by this, functionaries at the Musan mine told the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il that they would further increase the production of ore concentrate so that the Kim Chaek iron works could be operated at full capacity.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed: As taught by the leader, let us effect new upsurges in the production of ore concentrate by concentrating all possible efforts on the Musan mine.

The policy to concentrate all possible efforts on the Musan mine was presented in this way.

The Ninth Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee, which was convened afterward, once again expressed great trust to the miners at the Musan mine and let them stand at the head of a breakthrough to open a new phase in socialist economic construction.

Thanks to the extraordinary leadership of our party in mining work, the workers at the Naggwon machine plant and other machine plants throughout the country began to more outstandingly produce more modern mining equipment for the Musan mine. As a result of this, new upsurges were effected in production at the Musan mine.

Thanks to the invincible revolutionary leadership of our party, which has established its line and policy on the basis of the specific situation of the country and its reality and which has led the revolutionary struggle and construction to brilliant victory and thanks to the mighty organizational strength of our party which has constantly effected great upsurges in construction by actively inspiring the struggle zeal of the masses, today our mining industry has unfolded the history of a new turn and is advancing along the road of rapid development with certainty.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

INCREASING ORE CONCENTRATE PRODUCTION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN. in Korean 27 May 85 p 1

[Article by Kim Yo'ng-jae: "The Thirde Ore Dressing Plant at Komdok Is Seething with the Struggle to Increase Production"]

[Text] The Third Ore Dressing Plant of the Komdok Mining Complex, situated on Ulliyong-dok Ridge on Hill 1200, is seething with the struggle to increase production.

Last May, the great leader visited this spot to encourage the workers and to provide instruction on normalization of production at a high level.

With the first anniversary this month of the great leader's on-the-spot guidance, workers here are all endeavoring to further increase production.

They did so last month too, but this month mineral ore production was further increased at the large-scale cutting galleries, including the 15 million-ton cutting galley at Nampung Mine. The ore cut at the blind end of the mine galley was loaded onto the long-distance belt conveyor, and transported without pause over a distance of 30 ri to the dressing plant on Hill 1200.

As a result, all of the ore was processes in the dressing plant, with 55 thosand more tons of ore produced so far this month than during the same period last year.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Increasing minerals production is of extremely great significance in the overall development of the people's economy. The rapid increase of non-ferrous minerals production in particular is important."

The Third Ore Dressing Plant at Komdok is an ore dressing base that has a large share in occupying the 1.5 million-ton non-ferrous metals height that is one of the 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

The workers and technicians here are launching a vigorous labor-struggle as part of their determination to positively contribute to the normalization of production at a high level so as to advance the occupation of the 1.5 million-ton non-ferrous metals height.

Workers and technicians of this sector, including the First Crushing Shop, are doing a good job of carrying out the struggle to increase production. The annual volume of ore processed by just one of the cone-type crushers that they have installed in this shop is enormous.

The work of strengthening the linkage between the control room and the site, and of improving everyone's level of technical skill, has been properly planned and supervised in this shop, so that recently the processing capacity of each cone-type crusher was increased 1.5-fold compared to the same period last year.

Wherever one goes in the ore dressing plant, which takes up 30 ri of space, the struggle to process more ore and increase minerals production is being energetically launched.

Operators of the special large grinders in the grinding shop are well-versed in their equipment and care for it properly as masters, with the result that their processing rate is being tremendously increased. As a result, the special large grinders, one of which has the same capacity as a normal ore dressing plant, recently went into full production.

In the ore dressing plant control room, several thousand pieces of large-scale equipment are within one's grasp and modern means of communication are being effectively utilized, so that production processes are scientifically controlled. As production increases this month, this work is being even further planned and supervised in the ore dressing plant.

The Third Ore Dressing Plant, which was built with our own technology, materials and equipment in one year, is an ore processing base with the capacity to process 10 million tons of ore per year. Functionaries and workers here are unanimous in saying that when equipment management is properly done and its operation made more scientific, not 10 million, but 12 million tons can be processed. This is a processing capacity that they have calculated on the basis of their actual operation of the ore dressing plant.

Possessed of this belief and objective, the functionaries and workers here are vigorously accelerating production.

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1 August 1985

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

REPLY FROM CSSR COUNTERPART--Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the State Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Strougal, Czechoslovak prime minister, in reply to his congratulatory message sent to the latter on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Liberation. In his reply message, he expressed whole-hearted thanks for the premier's warm congratulations and greetings and also expressed a firm belief that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would be further developed for the development of the peoples of the two countries and for the strengthening of the socialist bases and peace of the world. In the message, he also expressed hope that the premier's responsible work will bring about many new successes. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 28 Jun 85 SK]

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

STRENGTHENING SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Pyongyang NOBONG SINMUN in Korean 21 May 85 p 6

[Text] Achieving South-South cooperation is a firm principle consistently adhered to by our party and the government of the republic. Our party, which takes independence, friendship and peace as the guiding principles of its foreign policy, has established the positive development of friendship and solidarity, and cooperation and interchange, with Third World nations including the nonaligned nations, as an unchanging principle.

In the past the government of our republic has on various occasions suggested realistic and fair methods by which developing nations could achieve cooperation, and has put forth its best efforts to make them work.

In his new year's address this year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song again stressed the importance of developing nations bringing about South-South cooperation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"Attaining South-South cooperation constitutes an important problem in breaking down the old international economic order and establishing a new international economic order, and in developing nations achieving economic self-dependence."

The teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song describes realistic methods by which nonaligned nations and developing nations can vigorously launch the struggle to solidify national independence and create a new way of life.

South-South cooperation is an important international problem that is a new product of our times and that urgently awaits solution.

Our times are the times of independence. Today in the international arena the people of Third World nations and newly emerging powers, including the nonaligned nations, have become masters of their own destinies and have formed a new and powerful revolutionary force. The people of these nations have joined in the struggle to eradicate the unreasonable and unfair relations left over from the past, not only in their own nations but in the international arena, and to establish a new order and new relationships which reflect their own aspirations and needs.

South-South cooperation is a new form of cooperative relationship among developing nations that are bound together by common objectives and interests, and that are in similar situations, and is truly a cooperative relationship among developing nations that aspire to use collective self-reliance to build an independent and prosperous way of life.

Developing nations are today faced with the real demand of quickly achieving comprehensive South-South cooperation.

All developing nations that have cast off the yoke of imperialistic colonialism and established national independence are confronted first of all with the task of building self-sufficient national economies and improving their economic conditions. In trying to carry out this task many nations in years past have expended great effort to make use of their own conditions. Nevertheless, the economic situations in not a small number of nations have not improved in the slightest.

The colonial forces of imperialism, which employ economic penetration as their major tool, are the primary factor which limits the economic development of these nations.

As a result, some developing nations cannot emerge from economic backwardness.

According to published statistics, as of the end of 1984 the foreign debt of developing nations was approximately \$1 trillion. That is about a six-fold increase over the last 10 years. Latin American nations owe about \$400 billion, which is more than half of their gross national products. Developing nations currently pay out more than one-third of their revenue from exports to cover foreign debts and the interest on loans.

Whenever developing nations become dependent on the imperialists they cannot escape from the difficult situations of poverty and debt, and they cannot build independent national economies. Only the realization of South-South cooperation provides a reliable path for these nations to achieve economic self-dependency.

South-South cooperation is an urgent necessity for breaking down the old international economic order and establishing a new and just international economic order.

The old international economic order is the primary factor which hinders the economic liberation of developing nations.

Developing nations have launched joint struggles to break the old international economic order at various international conferences at the United Nations and at South-North summits, but each time have failed to succeed due to the stubborn opposition of the imperialists.

As a result, the unfair monetary system and unreasonable economic relationships, and in particular the inequitable trade relationships and subordinated international division of labor by which raw materials must be sold at low prices and manufactured goods purchased at high prices, are maintained intact.

The facts show that when the old international economic order is maintained, the economies of nonaligned nations and developing nations are gradually dragged into even worse conditions. Breaking down the old international economic order and establishing a new international economic order is an urgent requirement for these nations.

South-South cooperation is the most rational and realistic method for fully satisfying the interests and aspirations of the developing nations and establishing economic self-dependency and a new international economic order.

For nonaligned nations and developing nations there is great potential for expanding and developing economic and technical cooperation and interchange.

In the past the peoples of developing nations were merely the pawns of history as slaves of imperialist colonialism, and share a past of bitter hardship and poverty. Today these people, who have thrown off the yoke of colonialism and achieved independence, share the joint aspiration of preserving and fulfilling their independence. They are vigorously launching the struggle to complete the cause of national liberation and to advance and prosper.

This commonality of past experience and the aspirations and objective of struggle of today constitutes the foundation on which the people of nonaligned and developing nations can become firmly united and develop cooperation and interchange.

These nations possess the bulk of the world's natural resources. This latent material power can make it possible for developing nations to strengthen interchange and cooperation in the joint struggle to achieve their common objectives, and to supply the raw materials and resources needed in the building of new societies.

Developing nations also possess good experience and techniques obtained in the process of building new societies, and have uniformly developed their economic foundations.

If nonaligned nations and developing nations correctly utilize their latent economic power and potential so as to strengthen economic cooperation and share experience and technology, they can overcome the obstructionist maneuvering of the developed nations and successfully build independent national economies on the basis of their collective power. This will also serve to advance the historic process of breaking down the old international economic order and of building a new international economic order.

In the past the nations have, on the basis of the principles of equality and reciprocity, seen success in carrying out cooperation and interchange in such economic and technical fields as industry and agriculture. Development of South-South cooperation today on a broader scale is an urgent requirement and growing problem in the independent development and progress of developing nations. These nations must liberate their people from the threat of hunger, poverty and disease, and in particular develop their agriculture so as to solve the food problem.

It is vital that nonaligned nations and developing nations view the success and experience they have gained in the area of South-South cooperation as precious, no matter how small they may be, and strive to further them, so as to achieve broad cooperation in various fields and continuously expand and develop it.

Developing nations must develop bilateral cooperation among themselves, as well as regional and inter-regional cooperation, while at the same time vigorously promoting overall South-South cooperation, achieving economic and technical interchange and cooperation in any field where necessary and feasible, gradually expanding their breadth and developing cooperation and interchange from a low stage to a high stage.

The peoples of developing nations and Third World nations who have appeared on the stage of history through their courageous struggle against imperialism and colonialism must continue their struggle to complete the cause of national liberation, and to blaze the path of progress and prosperity, and to oppose the reactionary forces of imperialism that would block them. Progress in the anti-imperialism anti-colonialism struggle of the peoples of these nations will be an important factor in facilitating victory in the struggle to achieve South-South cooperation and build independent national economies, and to establish a new international economic order.

When nonaligned nations and newly developing nations sit down together at various locations and formulate plans for cooperation and interchange, it will be one of the major events in international life.

When such is the case and economic development is stimulated in developing nations, then of course cooperation and resistance based on collective power will be increased, with the result that the tyranny of the imperialists over the old international economic order will be broken, and the path of establishing a new fair and rational international economic order can be successfully blazed.

This will create conditions that are decisively favorable for demonstrating the strength of the union of newly emerging powers with that of the nonaligned movement, which are the powerful anti imperialist forces and anti-war pro-peace forces of our times, and for promoting the international revolutionary cause.

Our party and the government of the republic will adhere to the realization of South-South cooperation as an important principle in external economic affairs, will continuously expand and develop economic, technical and cultural cooperation and interchange with developing nations, Third World nations, and nonaligned nations in the future as well, and will positively fight for the victory of the anti-imperialist cause.

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END